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ADDRESS OF WM. W. HOLDEN, Esq.,

AT THE CUMBERLAND FAIR—Nov'r 3d, 1859.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Cumberland Agricultural Society:

When I accepted the invitation of your Committee to address you on this occasion, it was with much distrust of my ability to meet your just expectations. Nor has subsequent reflection, and some investigation of the subjects usually treated in such addresses, served to diminish this distrust. So wide and so varied is the field before me—so intimately connected with sciences of which I know but little, and so small is my practical knowledge of agriculture itself, that I might well relinquish all hope, if indeed such hope could exist, that it will be in my power to instruct and inform the large and intelligent audience here assembled. Yet, I could not resist the invitation, because I agree myself to what I maintain in regard to others, that every public man is under obligations to respond to such calls; and since, also, I felt sure you would make full allowance for the numerous defects and the lack of knowledge which would be so apparent.

Though not myself a tiller of the soil, I take a deep interest in this employment, and regard it, as we all should do, as of primary importance. Every thing beautiful, and useful, and durable upon the earth; every object of art which decorates the landscape or floats upon the deep, has had its origin in the soil. Every comfort and convenience of life—every luxury that solaces or enervates us—every gratification based upon material things, and every physical improvement, which, while it dignifies humanity, at the same time attests the superiority of mental power, may be traced directly or indirectly to the soil.

Since, then, agriculture is so important, and so many interests depend upon an enlightened prosecution of it, it is natural that we should resort to every means in our power to add to our information on the subject, and to give to it still greater prominence as a practical science. And what a change has been effected in this respect within the last ten years. Then we had no agricultural associations of any kind; now we have a State Society and numerous County Societies, dispensing their benefits not merely at stated periods, but from year to year. Then our farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics, isolated from each other, knew but little of the progress which was being made in their respective departments of industry, and the stimulus of a general and enlightened emulation was wanting; but now they assemble together at least once a year, to exhibit and compare their productions, the evidences of their intelligence, thrift, experience, and perseverance; to take note of, and take heart from, the success of others in special fields of labor; to investigate and compare the processes by which certain results have been attained; to encourage each other by precept and example; to knit more firmly the ties of brotherhood and interest between different and distant localities; and to rouse up and keep warm those noble sentiments of patriotism and fraternal regard which so much become the citizens of one common State.

It is not the premiums offered and obtained on an occasion like this, which constitute the chief attraction to exhibitors. These are but "small dust in the balance," compared with the triumphs of intelligence and industry, of skill, or of genius, of which the premiums and diplomas awarded are but exterior evidence.

Looking over this large assemblage, one would conclude that if all your people were not here, they were at least well represented in the strength of their manhood, in the innocence and candor of their youth, and in the loveliness which is a part of the birthright of the daughters of this favored region.

Truly it may be said of us, as of Israel of old, "The Lord thy God hath brought thee into a good land; a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates; a land wherein we eat bread without scarceness; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills we may dig brass." This goodly heritage is impaired by no laws of descent or primogeniture. No oppressive system of landlord and tenant—no burdens imposed for the benefit of privileged orders, retard our industrial pursuits, or restrict the hand of honest labor. Every man in this country may be a freeholder. Every man may improve his condition on a solid basis, and count with certainty on transmitting the fruits of his industry, in such modes as he may designate, to his descendants. Our governments, unlike those of the old world, are felt mainly, if not only, in the benefits and blessings they bestow. Industry, genius, skill, are as unrestricted as the sun and air; while the government itself, instead of repressing the energies of its citizens by unjust exactions, has become the patron and promoter of agriculture, mechanics, and the industrial arts.

If, therefore, we do not prosper as agriculturists, as mechanics, as manufacturers, as artizans, we must look elsewhere for the cause than to our political and social institutions.

The primary pursuit of our people, as I have already intimated, and indeed of every people who have attained, or who may hope to attain permanent prosperity, is that of agriculture. I know it may be said that some of the most powerful nations of antiquity were commercial in their character, and that England furnishes a striking example in modern times of a prosperous commercial empire. But, after all, agricultural labor and agricultural production constitute the basis of English prosperity and power. In no country on earth has agricultural chemistry, the nature and the application of soils, climatology, animal and vegetable physiology, botany, comparative anatomy of animals, natural history and geology, been so thoroughly understood and so generally practiced as in Great Britain. A good farmer has been defined to be, one who raises the largest quantity of the most valuable produce, at the least expense, in the shortest time, and with the smallest injury to the land. According to this test, the English, the Scotch, and the Irish are among the best farmers. Their cattle and live stock, instead of being a burden, are a benefit to their lands. Diversified as are the pursuits of the English people, and excelling as they do in manufactures, yet the latter are of comparatively modern origin, depending mainly for their existence on our great staple, Cotton; while all their pursuits and interests would languish if their agricultural operations should decline. They have availed themselves not only of the atmosphere, light, heat, the rains and dews, in cultivating their fields and in adding uniformity and beauty to their landscapes, but they have sought out inventions with which to till the earth, to lighten the labor of man and beast, and, by thorough pulverization and cultivation of the soil, to draw from it the largest quantity of produce with the least injury to the soil itself. Whenever the business of cultivating the earth begins to decline in Great Britain; when her people come, if they ever should come, to attach more importance to commerce than to the means of commerce; when they come to think more of their ships than of that interest which feeds the people and freights the ships, then may it be said of her, as of other nations in which the commercial feature predominated—

"That Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the labored mole away;
While self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

This "self-dependent power" belongs pre-eminently to North Carolina. About the same area of Great Britain, North Carolina has as good lands as hers were originally; as many minerals and in as great abundance; a latitude better suited to the grape and other fruits; as many, if not more facilities for manufacturing; and four great staples foreign to British soil, to-wit, rice, tobacco, Indian corn, and cotton. England is an old, ours is a new country. Our population is about twenty to the square mile; if equal to that of England, sixteen millions of human beings would swarm upon our surface. Only about one-sixth of our entire area is in cultivation; every square yard of England serves some purpose of adornment, profit, or utility. Comparing the two countries—their natural resources, the advantages we have over her in climate, in the four great staples, in our species of labor, in our exemption from rental charges, from the burdens of Church and State, and from the blight of absenteeism and privileged orders—what a great and glorious future is before us, if we are only true to ourselves!

All soils, to be productive, must possess certain properties or elements. Organic or vegetable matter must exist in due proportions with earthy or inorganic matter. There must be what the chemists call phosphorus, sulphur, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, iron, silica, and alumina. A good fair soil, for example, contains seventy-four per cent. or parts of silex or sand, five parts of organic matter, fourteen of alumina and peroxide of iron, and not merely traces but small quantities of phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, potash, and soda—making in all the one hundred parts of any given quantity. Different kinds of plants require these properties in different proportions. The grains, cobs, husks, silks, leaves, stalks, and tassels of corn, for example, are made up of different properties, each one containing its own proper quantity. The grains and cob both contain potash and soda, the grains more of each than the cob, while the two contain the same quantity of lime. The leaves take up silica, potash and soda in large, and lime and magnesia in considerable proportions. Wheat requires silica, lime, potash, soda and phosphoric acid in large proportions; the silica for the straw, and the other elements mentioned for the grain. The fifty-eighth part in one hundred of the potato is potash and soda. The tobacco plant contains forty-eight parts of lime, four of potash, six of soda, nine of magnesia, fourteen of phosphates of lime and magnesia, eight of sulphuric acid, and four of silica. The cotton plant, with the seeds, abounds in lime, potash, soda, and magnesia.

Now, these are hard names, and the practical farmer may be curious to know in what respect they affect his business; but they are not more difficult to the agricultural chemist and the thoroughly scientific farmer, than compasses and planes are to the carpenter, or chases or shooting-sticks to the printer, or advowsons, detinue, or trover to the lawyer. Every practical farmer, who has succeeded well in his vocation,—who has made good crops, and at the same time preserved or increased the original fertility of his land, has availed himself of the elements or agencies just referred to. He may not have known these agencies or elements by name, and he may have attached but little importance to what is called book, or scientific farming; yet, whenever he ditched, or drained, or horizontally ploughed, or thoroughly cultivated his land,—and whenever he applied fertilizers to it, whether in the form of stable manures, lime, plaster, guano, or green crops turned in, he practiced the principles of agricultural chemistry, and was, to that extent, a scientific farmer.

In order to produce, as we have just stated, there must be, *first*, fertility of soil—that is, suitable soil for the seeds planted; *second*, warmth; *third*, moisture. The air is a reservoir or holder and dispenser of substances which improve the soil, and water is the medium of communication. Earth, air, water, light and heat: these are the agents in the laboratory of nature by which production is constantly maintained. Without the earthy inorganic matter—without light and heat in due proportions—without the ammonia and carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and without water, which holds both ammonia and carbonic acid in solution, and, in descending, imparts it to vegetation, the husbandman would plant in vain. For example, the soil is prepared, and a grain of corn is deposited in the ground. Under the influence of warmth and moisture it expands and manifests life. Gradually but surely, obeying the life-principle infused into it by the Creative hand, it first sends its root downwards and fastens it in the soil, while it shoots up its green bud to drink in the light and the richness of the air. Soon the tap-root, which steadies the stalk, sends out smaller roots in all directions, which feel for and absorb the nutrient properties of the earth. The plant now lives and breathes. Taking up substances from the soil, by the aid of water and the combined action of air and light, it deposits them in the stalk and blades. Now the tassel appears, and then the shoot, with its delicate silk; the pollen from the tassel, shaken by the winds, is showered on the silk, and the grains are formed. The plant then matures, and lo, we have "the ripe corn in the ear." Thus, since the creation, has all vegetation been formed, varying only in the modes and periods peculiar to each plant.

It is obvious, then, that agriculture does not merely imply clearing, plowing, digging and harrowing, but that it is a science or art, and must be pursued with the same intelligence and perseverence which are indispensable to success in other vocations. The soil in its primitive state generally yields abundantly, and the first tiller enjoys its productiveness without thinking of the exhaustion going on, or of the importance of renovating measures. This has been peculiarly the case in the old Atlantic States. Vast bodies of land have been cleared, scourged and exhausted by farmers, many of whom entertained the erroneous opinion that land was made to be worn out; and having, as they thought, accomplished their work as farmers in their first localities, they have removed to distant regions and settled on new soil. This exhausting process was formerly as common in the Northern and Eastern States as in this; but their means of intercommunication and of reaching the markets of the world, which were early established, and the demands for breadstuffs and life-sustaining food of all kinds, created by their rapidly increasing population—the result in a large degree of emigration from Europe—gave an extraordinary impetus to agricultural production, which has been steadily kept up, and the fruits of which are seen in all directions in neat and almost perfect farms, and in a prosperity which no common depression or calamity can seriously impair, much less destroy. Large portions of New Jersey, for example, which were formerly barren and apparently untillable, have been reduced to cultivation, and are now yielding the most remunerating returns to agricultural labor. The marls of New Jersey alone have added millions to the income of her people, while the value of the permanent body thus given to their lands cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. *We* have in abundance, along the Cape Fear, the Neuse, and throughout our eastern plains, the same fertilizer, in as great variety as in any State, and quite equal to any in richness and fitness for the soil. If I had time I could lay before you numerous examples of its profitable application to lands in this State. It is true, it requires labor and expense to get it out and apply it; but where it is in the neighborhood of the farmer, there can be no doubt that it will amply repay the labor, expense and care bestowed upon it.

But it by no means follows, because agriculture is a science or art, that, for practical purposes, it is difficult or abstruse. In the early ages of the world, when the leading orders were devoted to the chase or to war, and when the wants of mankind were few, agriculture was neglected, insomuch that any prominent or learned citizen or subject who turned his attention to it, became at once, from the novelty and singularity of his taste, a noted, and afterwards an historical character. Cato and Cincinnatus were really very indifferent farmers, compared with those of the present age. If they *cultivated* the earth at all, it was upon a small scale. The facilities for successful farming in Egypt, Greece, and Rome proper, were not, altogether, worthy to be compared with any one modern improvement in the science. The plough, by horse and by steam—the reaping, the threshing, and the mowing machine—the cotton-gin, separating the seed from the fibre with the rapidity of lightning and the delicacy of the human touch—the flouring-mill, receiving the rough grain and bolting it out in snow-white flour, worthy to have graced in its wheaten excellence, the tables of all the Pharaohs or of Solomon himself—the corn-planter, dropping the seeds with mathematical precision—the various contrivances for draining, breaking, slicing, and pulverizing the soil, and the chemical knowledge which separates, solves, and determines the nature of soils,—these improvements were unknown even to modern Europe, and are characteristic only of this, the most advanced and most prosperous condition of mankind. The plough is a great civilizer. Without it the axe would be wielded in vain. Cultivation means the plow; and the plow always does, or always should imply cultivation. But soil must be had or made, before it can be cultivated. If it be already good, care must be taken to preserve and improve it. This can be done, *first*, by hillside ditching and horizontal ploughing, to prevent washing, for the loss is often greater from washing than from the absorption of plants; *secondly*, by ditching and draining where there is too much water; and *thirdly*, by a proper rotation of crops, by fallowing, and by fertilizers, not thoughtlessly applied, but such as are needed. Stable manure contains in abundance nearly every element requisite for grain or other crops, and is, with wood ashes, the best fertilizer. But as these are not to be had in sufficient quantities, we must look for substitutes. Guano, which contains a large amount of phosphoric acid, ammonia and lime—all of which enter in greater or less proportions into wheat, corn, tobacco, and cotton—has been much used recently. I know the opinion is entertained by some that it only stimulates, and really impoverishes the soil; but this opinion is not sustained by the best farmers who have used it. It is true, if we depend on guano alone, and cultivate the land year after year for the same crop, it will be exhausted,—and the same result would follow any other fertilizer. We must not expect too much from any one fertilizer, for it can only bestow the peculiar properties it possesses. When these are exhausted of course the fertilizer fails; but a rotation or change of crops, with now and then a green crop turned in, will not only restore but improve the fertility. Those crops, says Dr. Emmons, selected for enriching the soil, should be such as grow vigorously and send their roots deep to bring the fertilizing matter to the surface. That learned gentleman mentions clover and peas particularly, as best calculated to preserve or restore fertility; and though he says "it is not perhaps possible to estimate the real value of a clover crop as a fertilizer," yet, on account of the heat of the suns and sands of this latitude, especially south of Raleigh, he inclines to think that the pea, from its composition and adaptation to climate, is the best crop to precede wheat and to act as a general fertilizer. The pea, he adds, after a careful analysis of both plants, "is considerably richer in the expensive elements of nutrition" than clover, and will no doubt "take the place of red clover in this State." "Experience," he continues, "has already proved its superiority. It is easily cultivated, and is not liable to so many accidents. It takes deep root, spreads widely, and is rich in valuable fertilizers."

The improvement of his land should be a constant object with the farmer. He should look not merely to the present, but to the future. Whether his farm be large or small—and, as a general rule, the smaller the better—a prudent foresight should govern all his labors. If he cannot afford to pay for fertilizers, let him make them by composting; let him save all his ashes and apply them to his land; let him resort to green crops turned in, which never fail to remunerate for the labor and expense bestowed; let him protect his soil by deep ploughing, and by horizontal ploughing, where it is necessary, and by a succession of grasses, which will afford nutriment for his stock, and at the same time prevent the land from washing. Let him resolve, and always bear in mind, that his home and the home of his children *is just where he is;* that if this or that improvement, or fixture, or adornment, should not be profitable or needful this year, it may be next year, or years thereafter; and that nothing valuable in its nature which he may put in or put on his land, will be lost to him or his descendants. It is this spirit of thorough cultivation, of permanent improvement, which can alone attach our people as they should be attached to the soil, and make the State what she deserves to be among her sisters. The farmer must labor intelligently, and with a well-defined object in view, or he will labor to little profit. Knowledge is not only power, but it is money. We see this truth illustrated every where, in all human occupations. We must know before we can do; and he that knows most in any pursuit or business, no matter in what way he may have acquired his knowledge, will be sure to excel the stupid and the uninformed.

North Carolina may be divided into three parts, to-wit: the plains of the east, the rolling lands of the interior or middle region, and the mountains and valleys of the west. She occupies the best latitudes on the surface of the globe, being shielded by her situation from the extreme cold of the North and the blasting heats of the South. Every cereal or grain, every species of grass, every leguminous plant, every berry, every fruit tree, and every vine, common to the temperate zone, together with rice, tobacco and cotton, attain perfection in her soil. Her timber of various kinds, and her naval stores, are more abundant than those of other States and equal in quality to the best. From the county of Nash to the Tennessee line, her hills and mountains are richly stored with minerals of all kinds; while nearer the ocean, and almost on its very shores, are elements of nutrition for the soil, and stone marl for building purposes, unexcelled in other quarters. Her swamp lands, situated in the Eastern Counties, though they have long been a source of profit, and though at this time they are attracting more attention than heretofore, have never been sufficiently appreciated. It is estimated that at least one million of acres of these lands, capable of yielding ten barrels of corn to the acre, are still unreclaimed, and consequently unfitted for cultivation. Estimating their yield at eight barrels to the acre, it would give eight millions of barrels, which exceeds the corn crop of the entire State in 1849, by two millions of barrels. In productiveness, and in the sustenance which they will afford to animal life, these lands are destined to become the Egypt of the South. They are so rich—so well supplied with organic and inorganic matter—that they will wear as well as the best bottom lands of Arkansas or Texas. There are lands in Hyde which have been cultivated in corn for nearly a century, without any apparent diminution of their fertility. Lands like these, whether so naturally or rendered so by art, are really more valuable to the State than naval stores, or mines of gold and silver. The best evidences of wealth always consist in fat cattle and poultry, fine horses, good mules, handsome and well-constructed dwelling houses, stables and barns, and well-fed and well-contented laborers; and these evidences are generally seen on fertile, well-conducted farms. Gold and silver, and naval stores, though property in themselves, are only the means for obtaining these results. Yet every pursuit is to be commended in its time and place, inasmuch as a just distribution of labor, created by a diversity of pursuits, is indispensable to a high state of civilization and refinement.

Our leading staples are rice, corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton. The value of the tobacco crop of the United States in 1858, was seventeen millions of dollars; its value this year cannot be less than twenty-five millions. The value of the cotton crop for 1858 was one hundred and seventy-eight millions; its value this year, at the generally received estimate of four millions of bales, cannot be less than two hundred millions. The value of four Southern products—rice, sugar, tobacco and cotton—rose from sixty-six millions of dollars in 1840, to two hundred and thirteen millions in 1858; and of this all but fourteen millions were due to cotton and tobacco. There is no prospect that the British and French governments will succeed to any considerable extent in producing cotton in Asia and Africa. Even if the plant should mature, and yield as well there as here, involuntary or slave labor is wanting, without which this staple cannot be successfully cultivated. Experience has shown that we can sell as much rice, wheat and corn as we can produce; while the extension of our commerce to China, Japan and other quarters, and the increased use of tobacco in our own country, give assurance that the cultivation of this plant will continue to be profitable. North Carolina produced in 1849, about twelve millions of pounds of tobacco, and about seventy-five thousand bales of cotton. That both these crops have doubled since that time, I entertain no doubt. The demand, then, for these staples must increase; and this demand should operate as a constant stimulus to our farmers. It would be better for them, and better for us all, if they could reach their own seaports with their produce, and dispose of it on advantageous terms; but if they cannot do that, let them make all they can, and sell all they can, to whomsoever will buy.

The culture of the grape for table use and for wine, is at present exciting attention in North Carolina. That a considerable portion of our territory, extending from the seaboard to the Cherokee mountains, is adapted to the culture of the vine, and that this business will be profitable when judiciously pursued, there can be no doubt. If common wines were as cheap in this State as they are in France and Germany, they would soon become the prevailing beverage, and would banish the vile compounds, which, under the names of whiskey, gin, rum and brandy, are now so productive of drunkenness, and so injurious to the souls and bodies of our people. The use of "wine, that maketh glad the heart of man," is not forbidden either by divine or human law. In the language of Dr. Hooper, whose sobriety and piety no one will question, "what God gives as a tonic and stimulant, along with the nutriment of man, cannot, if soberly and prudently used, be hurtful either to body or mind." *He* advises the culture of the vine for wine. Referring to the "light, giddy and impetuous" French people, he says, their "superior sobriety cannot be attributed to any moral cause, and is probably due to the fact that a cheap and innocuous beverage is accessible to every body." Mr. Jefferson expressed a similar opinion sixty years ago. It is the interest of all classes to encourage the culture of the grape. Let us hope that the efforts which are in progress here and elsewhere in the State, to produce grapes in perfection, and to manufacture a pure and cheap beverage in the form of wine, may be crowned with success.

Agriculture and the mechanic arts have been greatly stimulated in this State during the last six or seven years, by works of internal improvement. No people can hope to prosper without means of communication with the markets of the world. If North Carolina began at a late period to project and establish these means of communication, and if large and fertile portions of her surface are still unfortunately cut off from markets, it cannot be said that she has moved slowly since 1848. Ten years ago the Raleigh & Gaston Road was in a languishing and almost worthless condition; the Wilmington & Weldon Road was paying no dividends; we had no Railroad directly touching the seashore, or West of Raleigh. Now, the Raleigh & Gaston Road and the Wilmington & Weldon Road are paying handsome dividends; a Road has been constructed from the sea at Beaufort to the Catawba river westwardly; the Manchester Road has been completed; a portion of the Road from Wilmington to Rutherfordton has been constructed; a ship channel has been opened along our coast, connecting our seaboard by inland navigation with the Chesapeake Bay; a Road has been projected, and is now nearly completed, from this place to the Coalfields on Deep River; and various other enterprizes designed to facilitate and cheapen transportation and travel, are engaging the attention of our fellow-citizens. The day is not distant when the iron horse, with thundering hoof and lungs of flame, will dash through the Swannanoa gap, and thus unite together, and unite forever, the people of the East and West. Let those who have so long labored and looked for that day, take courage. The State is pledged to the work. It may be retarded or postponed, but it will be done, for North Carolina has never yet pledged her faith in vain.

Our State and County taxes are thought by some to be heavy and almost oppressive; yet I am sure they are not as heavy as those of many other States. But what would be our condition if we had no public works?—if our Railroads had never been constructed?—or if they were now arrested in their operations? Are there any among us who would prefer such a condition of things to the prosperity which is so apparent in almost every department of industry, and which is the result in a large degree, if not entirely, of internal improvements? Emigration has nearly ceased, and our population is increasing. The next census will most probably show that North Carolina contains one million of inhabitants. One of our Railroads is paying twenty-four thousand dollars per annum into our Common School Fund; while two of them are together contributing about ninety thousand dollars to the Sinking Fund, which has been created to pay the principal of the State debt as it falls due. Why, gentlemen, the income of a portion of our people West of Raleigh—the fruit-growers—is at least equal every year to the interest on the whole of the public debt; and but for Railroads not one bushel probably of the article of commerce which yields this income, would ever have reached the Northern markets.

This portion of the State, fellow-citizens, is at length the recipient of justice long delayed. But for your members of the Legislature in 1848, the appropriation for the North Carolina Railroad would have failed. But for the eloquence of Mr. Dobbin, in the House, and the firmness with which your other representatives in both Houses stood by him, the friends of that great State work would have spoken and labored in vain. It is true, the same body, moved by the earnest appeals of Mr. Dobbin, had passed a charter with an appropriation for a plankroad from Fayetteville to Salem; but it was foreseen that the North Carolina Road, which was chartered afterwards, would divert a large portion of the very trade which would otherwise seek the plankroad and its destination here;—yet, your representatives, rising above all local and sectional considerations, voted for the bill. Cut off prematurely by the hand of the Great Reaper, JAMES COCHRAN DOBBIN has been called to higher scenes and nobler rewards. He was, indeed, a North Carolinian. We shall never more behold his pleasant and animated countenance, nor listen to the music of his winning voice. Yet the mantle of his benevolence and liberality—of his enlightened spirit of progressiveness—of his unsullied integrity—of his devotion to the State, and especially to the spot that gave him birth, fell when he ascended. The recollection of *his* liberality, mingling with the earnest and forcible appeals of your representatives, spoke for you in the last Legislature. Faithful as you were to the whole State in 1848, you were still faithful, still liberal, still unselfish, in 1858; and the representatives of your brethren—"bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh"—though they made appropriations for no other section, could not find it in their judgments or in their hearts to resist your appeal.

I need not remind you, gentlemen, of the rich and varied treasures which you are stretching out your arms, by land and by water, to gather in. I need not appeal to your State pride, or to your local pride, for that is already aroused. Go on in the good work of developing your resources and improving your condition. Go on, until the blood of a new life shall leap and tingle in the arteries of thrift, industry and commerce. Providence has favored you with benignant skies, fertile lands, abundant water-power, and every facility for adding by science and art to your great natural advantages. The waters of your noble river are not more inexhaustible than the resources of the Deep River valley. Those who may succeed you upon the stage of action will be surprised that the treasures of that region were permitted so long to lie buried and useless. Bring them out, gentlemen; bring them out, and you will benefit the State nearly as much as you will yourselves. There is room enough, and there will be work enough for every enterprise looking to the coalfields, which may engage your attention, or the attention of your fellow-citizens elsewhere. Your improvements may at first pay but small dividends; but they will remunerate you an hundred fold in your increased commerce, in the enhanced value of your lands and town property, and in the stimulus they will give to manufacturing and mechanical enterprise.

I have said, fellow-citizens, that agriculture is the chief pursuit of man; yet it is dependent on, and indissolubly connected with the mechanic arts. They exist together, they flourish together, or they languish and decline together. Slight, neglect, injure one, and you injure the other. If the farmer feeds us, the mechanic clothes us. If the farmer looks to the soil for support, and for sustenance for others, he looks to it and labors in it with the implements which the mechanic has placed in his hands. Every ship that sails; every fortification that towers along the deep; every improvement upon our rivers, lakes, and seas; every town and city that adorns the surface of the world; every temple dedicated to law, art, science, and religion; every telegraph wire, annihilating space; every steam-car, uniting the interests and sympathies of distant communities; every telescope, sweeping the heavens and bringing other worlds largely before our vision; every microscope, revealing the hidden wonders of the world around us; every printed book, which informs, instructs, delights, and elevates the mind; every fabric and contrivance which contributes to our convenience and comfort, or which protects us from the heat of summer and the cold of winter, is the direct result of mechanical ingenuity, industry, and skill.

Let no man be ashamed of mechanical labor. Some of the greatest and best men that ever graced the earth with their presence, were mechanics. The hard hand of toil is infinitely more honorable than the soft hand of sloth and luxury. Rather let the mechanic be proud of his skill, of his industry, and of his usefulness to society. Let him honor his vocation, and his vocation will honor him. The true test of merit is in the performance of duty in whatsoever situation we may be placed. Tried by this test, the mechanics and working-men of North Carolina are the equals of any and all others. Be true, gentlemen mechanics, to yourselves, to your country, and to your God. Be loyal to your State and its interests, as you always have been, and as your brother mechanics were before you, who followed WASHINGTON, the farmer, and Greene, the blacksmith, and Morgan, the wagoner, and Sherman, the shoemaker, and Franklin, the printer, in the war of independence. Remember that you are now a power in the State; and that Common Schools and internal improvements are constantly increasing your intelligence, your influence, and your power. Remember that labor of all kinds, rightly appreciated and justly protected and rewarded, is the happiest temporal inheritance of man. Its fruits are seen every where, benefitting, gladdening, and blessing the earth. Labor, of whatsoever kind, is the life of the State. When it prospers, all interests flourish; when it languishes, all interests are depressed. Let us, then, cherish, encourage and honor it; and let the mechanics, whose interests and destinies are inseparably associated with those of the farmers, resolve to do their full part in advancing the prosperity and augmenting the glory of our good old State.

"Toil swings the axe, and forests bow;
The seeds break out in radiant bloom:
Rich harvests smile behind the plow,
And cities cluster round the loom:
Where tottering domes and tapering spires
Adorn the vale and crown the hill,
Stout Labor lights its beacon fires,
And plumes with smoke the forge and hill.
The monarch oak, the woodland's pride,
Whose trunk is seamed with lightning scars,
Toil launches on the restless tide,
And there unrolls the flag of stars:
The engine with its lungs of flame,
And ribs of brass and joints of steel,
From Labor's plastic fingers came,
With sobbing valve and whirling wheel.
'Tis Labor works the magic press,
And turns the crank in hives of toil,
And beckons angels down to bless
Industrious hands on sea and soil.
Here sun-browned Toil, with shining spade,
Links lake to lake with silver ties,
Strung thick with palaces of trade,
And temples towering to the skies."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1859.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Very little business was done on the Civil docket on Monday and Tuesday. Yesterday, Rand, a slave belonging to Messrs. D. & W. McLaurin, was convicted of manslaughter, in killing a man belonging to the estate of Carr Hargrove. For the State, Solicitor Strange. For the prisoner, Messrs. Jas. Banks, Wm. B. Wright, and W. McL. McKay.

This is the only capital case; but the misdemeanor docket has been growing for a year or two, and there will probably be time to dispose of it.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We publish entire in to-day's paper the excellent Address of Mr. Holden, delivered at the late Fair. At the annual meeting of the Society, on Tuesday evening last, 1500 copies were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

At the same meeting, Randal McDaniel, Esq., was elected President, to succeed Joel Williams, Esq., who declined a re-election. Mr. McDaniel accepted the office in an address breathing the most earnest devotion to the cause in which he had been all his life engaged, and in which he expected to remain engaged to the end of his days. He will doubtless make a useful and energetic officer.

The following elections were also made, viz:

Vice Presidents—H. L. Myrover, Daniel McDiarmid, and Wm. Cade.

Secretary and Treasurer—John P. McLean.

Executive Committee.—A. A. McKethan, J. W. Pearce, J. Elliot, H. McLean, W. McL. McKay, D. Murphy, C. B. Mallett, J. Kirkpatrick, J. Buie, J. G. Cook, S. J. Hinsdale, Theo. Evans, J. H. Hawley, J. A. Worth, Wm. Alderman, J. W. Strange, Arch'd McLean, W. T. Horne, J. M. Smith, E. Spearman, J. Waddill, J. M. Beasley, G. D. Baker, G. W. Bullard, J. P. McLean.

The annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer was read and approved.

Resolutions were adopted, tendering thanks to Joel Williams, Esq., for his long and satisfactory service as President of the Company; and to Messrs. W. T. Horne, H. W. Ayer, John Kirkpatrick, Robt. Wooten, and B. F. Pearce, for services rendered at the Fair.

SALES OF PROPERTY.—The late residence of Capt. John Crow, dec'd, in this vicinity, containing 54 acres, was purchased on Tuesday last by Mr. Wright Huske, for $1625.

The dwelling and lot of the late Jas. R. Gee, Esq., opposite the Episcopal Church, was purchased by Neill McKay, Esq. of Harnett, for $2500.

The dwelling on Haymount, at present occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., with the small dwelling in the rear, and 7 acres of land, have been purchased by Mr. Geo. W. Williams for $3000. Mr. Wright is about to build a large and handsome dwelling a few hundred yards further west.

A two story brick store on Gillespie street, with a warehouse in the rear, was knocked down at $1175. And another adjoining, with no warehouse, at $1475. [Whether the latter brought more because a bar had been kept in it, and there was an odor of good liquor about it, we cannot say.] We did not hear who purchased. The seller was Mr. M. W. Jessup.

A woman aged 38, with boy 6 years, boy 4 years, and girl 1½ years, were sold for $1840. A girl 15½ years $1155. Boy 13 years $740. Girl 10½ years $755.

10 shares Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road Stock at $40. 15 do. at $35. Par value $50.

7 shares Gas Stock $98½. Par $100.

We learn further, that T. S. Lutterloh, Esq. has disposed, at private sale, of three-fourths of his line of Steamers, &c., at a satisfactory price, to Messrs. George W. Williams & Co. and others.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday next, the 24th inst., has so far been appointed Thanksgiving day in twenty-five of the thirty-three States in the Union, including North Carolina.

THE CIRCUS ROW IN ROBESON.—We learn that the account of the fracas at White House, Robeson county, which we copied from the Petersburg Express, is greatly exaggerated. Nobody was killed, though some persons were beaten. We have not such particulars as to justify a particular account.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Republicans have elected all their State ticket, even those who were opposed by the Democratic candidates adopted by the Americans, thus showing a majority over both Democrats and Americans combined.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

A DEAD COCK IN THE PIT.—The Hon. Edward Bates has authorized a statement of his views on the slavery question, (in a St. Louis paper,) so opposed to Southern institutions as to preclude all idea of his receiving any Southern votes for the Presidency.

BROWN'S GANG.—The Salisbury Watchman very properly calls attention to the fact that the candidates for office in Brown's gang consisted of four Democrats and four Republicans—not a solitary Whig. This is quite a sufficient reply to Democratic abuse of the opposition party South, which is quite as sound on this question as the Democratic party at the South, and far more so than the Democratic party elsewhere.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—919,025 bales, against 815,553 bales last year. Increase, 103,472 bales.

The stock in the interior Southern towns, not included in the receipts as above, is about 26,000 bales less than at this season last year.

HARPER'S FERRY.—40 U. S. soldiers have been stationed at the Harper's Ferry Armory.

THE HANGING.—The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express says,—

"I understand that Gov. Wise has determined to go to Charlestown and be present at the execution of the insurgents next month. He will take several of our military companies along with him, so as to be prepared for any emergency. The Governor has acted heroically in this whole affair, and he is determined, since the outlaws have been convicted, that the gibbet shall not be defrauded of its dues."

Francis Jackson Merriam, of Boston, who was reported to have been with Brown, and subsequently to have died of his wounds, is at present in Canada.

Ordered to Leave.—A peddler of maps, named A. R. Plumley, supposed to be an abolitionist in disguise, was ordered to leave Fincastle, Va., last week, or take, at his option, a coat of tar and feathers.

Excitement at Charlestown, Va.—We learn that considerable excitement still exists in Charlestown, Va., caused by numerous incendiary fires in the neighborhood, and a belief among the inhabitants that emissaries of old Brown are still lingering about. The Mayor of Charlestown had issued a proclamation ordering off all strangers who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves. Whereupon, Mr. Hoyt, who had returned to the town, Mr. Sennott, one of the counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. Jewett, connected with Frank Leslie's paper, received an intimation that they were among the strangers whose presence was not satisfactory to the people, and that their personal safety would best be secured by an early departure. Mr. Sennott declined leaving until he had concluded his business. Mr. Hoyt had already made arrangements for departure before the proclamation appeared, and he, with Mr. Jewett, left on Saturday. Mr. Jewett was suspected—unjustly, he declares—of being the correspondent of the New York Tribune, which paper has recently published some letters from Charlestown of an irritating character.

ARREST AT MEMPHIS.—Dr. W. R. Palmer has been arrested and imprisoned at Memphis, Tenn., on testimony providentially found, showing him to be engaged in concocting villainous schemes a-la-John Brown.

Served him Right.—An abolitionist, calling himself T. A. Salvo, was taken up at Hamburg, S. C., on the 10th inst. for being too free in the expression of his opinions, and his head shaved on one side and a coat of tar and feathers applied to him; he was then rode on a rail beyond the limits of the village.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Suspicious Character Arrested.—The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian of Saturday last says:

We learn from a private letter received by a gentleman on a visit to this city, that a man by the name of Wayne has been arrested in Buncombe county, N. C. He was caught by Dr. Hillard and Mr. Patton, who took him out of his bed. He says that he killed a man in Virginia, but it is supposed he was connected in some way with the Harper's Ferry affair. An intercepted lettter contains evidence enough to bring him to justice. It is said that there is a reward of $500 offered for him by the Governor of Virginia. He had $700 in money on his person when arrested, which he handed over to his lawyer.

The people of the Southern States should be on the look-out for all suspicious looking characters.

MacDonald Demented.—MacDonald who was arrested here a few days ago on suspicion of being implicated in the Harper's Ferry affair, is believed to be demented, and it is so stated by private despatches from Boston.—*Washington City Letter.*

Good Cotton.—We are informed by a member of the Executive Committee of the U. A. M. & C. Society that Mr. John H. Haughton measured off seven acres in his cotton field on his Jones County farm, and at one picking got 10451 pounds, being an average of 1493 pounds per acre.

Newbern Progress.

Good Farming in Johnston County.—We learn from a friend that John W. Poole, Esq., living about two miles from Smithfield, on the Neuse river, raised the present season twenty-four barrels (120 bushels) of corn on one acre of land. The acre was surveyed by Mr. Charles Massy, and the corn gathered and measured in the presence of several of Mr. Poole's neighbors.—*Standard.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 15th inst., by Rev. George McNeill, Mr. WM. H. BERNARD, of Richmond, Va., and Miss MAGGIE W. STEDMAN, daughter of N. A. Stedman, Esq., of Fayetteville.

At the residence of D. L. Russell, Esq., in Brunswick county, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, JOHN D. TAYLOR, Esq., to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH WALKER.

DIED,

In Richmond county, N. C., on the 8th inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD McKAY, in the 76th year of his age. The deceased was for fifty years a regular member of the Presbyterian Church; and few who have lived to his age had less inconsistencies of conduct to mourn, or left fewer enemies behind them. He bore a lingering illness of several months, with christian patience, and died in the trium

REMARKABLE METEORIC PHENOMENA.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, Sergeant Clinton, of the 23d Precinct, telegraphed the following remarkable dispatch to the Police Headquarters:

"We witnessed just now one of the most singular things ever seen in this city. A large body of fire, in the shape of a comet, with a body as large as a horse and a tail about 40 feet long, fell from the heavens between this village (Yorkville) and 71st street, lighting up the whole neighborhood, and witnessed by crowds of people."

The receipt of the above dispatch created quite an excitement at the headquarters. We immediately sent a reporter to the spot to make inquiries of the eye-witnesses, and, if possible, get a statement of the meteor. Sergt. Clinton gave substantially the following account of the strange visitant:

The 23rd Precinct Station House is located on 86th street, not far from 5th avenue. The building stands upon a hill, which is so high that the surrounding country, consisting of the Central Park on one side, and Yorkville on the other, can be seen at a glance. The office is located on the first floor, and the desk stands directly against one of the front windows. Sergt. Clinton sat at this desk writing; several of the men were in the yard, and others in various parts of the building. The morning was very fine, the sun shining brightly, and not a cloud in view. Under these favorable auspices Sergeant Clinton was writing, but just at half past nine o'clock, such a flood of light flashed through the window and illuminated the room that he involuntarily started from his seat in alarm. Happening to cast his eyes upon the open country, he saw at about a quarter of a mile off, and apparently not more than one hundred yards above the earth a conical shaped mass of fire. It had something of a comet's appearance, as regards shape, but was more brilliant, being perfectly red, and emitting this singular glare of light before spoken of. "It was like a streak of lightning, excepting that its shape was conical," said the Sergeant, in narrating these facts. He succeeded in procuring a good look at the phenomena, sufficient to form a very accurate idea of its size and looks, which of course took but a short time, when it sank out of sight, apparently behind some small frame houses a quarter of a mile off from the Station House. In size, the mass was about fourteen feet in diameter at the head, and half that size at the tail, its whole length appearing to be about forty feet.

Officer Cavanah was sitting outside in the yard making a club, when a flash of light, lasting a few seconds, caused him to jump up and look around. Away up in the air was the mass of fire, coming down to the earth at railroad speed, at an angle of about fifty-five degrees. As to its appearance, he gives the same description of it as his sergeant, and thought it to be something wonderful. Not knowing where it might happen to fall, he ran into the house, and had the satisfaction of escaping unhurt. Officer Wright was also in the yard, and seeing everything around lighted up, looked towards the sky, and saw the fiery monster disappear behind the houses around Seventy-ninth street. Both of these officers agree with the Sergeant as to the size and terrible aspect of the visitor, and are satisfied that there was no optical illusion.

Numbers of the people in Yorkville also saw it. Three men engaged at work in 5th avenue, observed it when it was very high in the air, but believing it to be, as they said, some messenger of the evil one, dropped their shovels and picks, and beat a precipitate retreat. In a moment, nature "was herself again," and the laborers returned though with great misgivings to their employment.

An old woman was milking some cows in the lot in the rear of 61st street, when the light suddenly made its appearance. The cow became frightened, and kicking the milk and the woman over, put off at full speed. The woman recovered in time to witness the phenomenon, which she describes as something terrible in the extreme. She imagined, as she contends, that the head of the monster had a genuine face, with eyes of fire, and a demoniac look. Shortly afterwards, some neighbors found her in an almost insensible condition, so frightened was she.

Numbers of the Central Park laborers saw the sight also, and many of them were terrified beyond measure. Several, it is said, refused to work, and one of them, who was once a municipal policeman, declared that the whole affair was a judgment on the city for keeping honest men out of their just dues. Other opinions, just as curious and as sensible, were also freely expressed. What the phenomenon was remains to be seen. That there has been no illusion is beyond the possibility of a doubt, and the philosophers and other people of an investigating nature must set to work and discover the secret.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the New York Times.

What the police and other persons in the Twenty-third Precinct did see was also witnessed by thousands of people in this City and its vicinity. Taking a southeast course, a large meteor—so large as to be of almost an unprecedented size, considering that it made its appearance in broad sunlight—darted apparently across the City about 10 A. M. With the rays of the sun reflected on it, it was of a dazzling whiteness, resembling in shape, according to prosaic spectators, an inverted balloon with a a tail a hundred feet in length trailing after it. To more imaginative minds, it was like a fiery scimitar, or the flaming sword that, in the hands of the avenging angel, drove our first parents out of Eden. Seen on the side opposite the sun, it had a luminious appearance, faintly indicative of the magnificence it would have displayed if witnessed during the darkness of the night. It was only visible a few seconds, but every one who saw it started as though they had beheld an apparition.

Recurring to historical sources we find there is nothing extraordinary connected with the appearance of such meteors, especially at this season of the year. Humboldt was the first to call attention to the circumstance that they are periodic, and hitherto they have been most favorably witnessed in the Northern States of this Union. Between the 12th and 13th November, 1833, a prodigious swarm of them appeared, calculated by Prof. Olmsted, of New Haven, at 240,000, varying in size from a moving point, or phosphorescent line, to globes of the moon's diameter. The most important observation was that they all appeared to proceed from the same quarter of the heavens, the vicinity of the star "Gamma," in the constellation Leo. It was afterwards computed by Enoke that this point was the very direction in which the earth was moving in her orbit at the time. Attention being directed to recorded appearances of the same kind, it was observed with surprise that several of the most remarkable had occurred on or near the same day of November, especially that seen by Humboldt, at Cumana, in 1799, and by other observers over a great extent of the earth. Again, in this country, in 1834, the November stream of meteors was observed, and though in some years altogether absent, this phenomenon has recurred with such regularity, both in America and in Europe, as to establish periodic character. The record of their appearance dates back as far as 654 years before Christ, when according to Livy, a shower of them fell on Allan Mount, not far from Rome. Plutarch and Pliny mention meteoric stones, of immense size, seen by them, and recorded in the Parian chronicle. In the year 1493 a meteor, weighing 260 pounds, fell in Alsace where a portion of it may yet be seen. In 1803, an extraordinary shower of meteoric stones fell near L'Aigle, in Normandy, and the celebrated philosopher, Biot, was deputed by the French Government to repair to the spot and collect the authentic facts. He found that within an elliptical area of seven miles, by three, the number of stones that had fallen could not be less than 2,000. Shortly previous to this, a meteor fell in Siberia, which is now in the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg, and weighs 9000 pounds.

As to the chemical composition of meteoric stones the predominating element is iron, combined with a small proportion of nickel. According to Humboldt those that fell in Croatia, in 1751 contained 96 per cent. of iron, while in some rare instances iron is altogether wanting.

From the height and apparent diameter, the actual diameter of meteors is estimated by Humboldt to vary from 500 to 2800 feet; others allow a diameter of about a mile. Their height ranges from 15 to 150 miles, and their velocity varies from 18 to 36 miles in a second. As to their origin, various theories have been started. For a long time it was thought they were masses projected from the volcanoes of the moon. Men of such vast reputation as Laplace, Biot and Poisson held that theory, calculating that, setting aside the resistance of air, an initial velocity of 8000 feet in a second would bring them to the earth with a velocity of 35,000 feet. But this lunar origin is now given up, and the present accepted idea is that in the inter-planetary spaces, matter exists in every variety of form and condition. To account for the phenomena of meteors, we must then suppose that there are detached masses of chaotic matter revolving around the sun, the intersection of which by the earth's orbit would account for the periodic swarms of meteors. The cause of their luminous and ignited condition remains yet unexplained.

[The meteor was seen in Washington city, and at Middletown, Conn., in both places the startled spectators supposing that it fell within a few hundred yards of themselves.]

W. N. TILLINGHAST

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 CHINA Tea Sets, Gilt and Plain, 20 different styles;
150 prs. China Vases, over 50 patterns;
An assortment of White China Dinner & Tea Ware;
Fancy Articles of China and Glassware for Presents, &c.:

Glass-ware.

1400 Dozen Tumblers;
100 " Goblets;
90 " Wine Glasses;
175 " Glass Dishes, Nappies and Butters;
50 " " Bowls, on stands;
40 " " Jars;
14 " Lanterns;
10 " Lamps, for Kerosene, Fluid, Oil and Lard;

Earthen-ware.

1600 Dozen Plates;
2800 Sets Cups and Saucers;
125 Dozen Dishes;
75 " Pitchers;
175 " Bowls;
200 Ewers and Basins.

The above are of WHITE IRONSTONE CHINA and the usual COMMON WARES. Together with all the smaller articles of China, Glass or Earthen-ware required for complete housekeeping.

950 Looking-Glasses,

All sizes, from 3x4 to 30x17 inches;

53 Silver Plated Casters,

Of 20 patterns, $5 and upwards;

Silver Plated Spoons;

Silver Plated Forks; Silver Plated Cake Baskets, Cups, Communion Sets, Candle-Sticks, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Ladles, and a number of Fancy Articles.

Britannia-ware.

17 Doz. Britannia Casters;
350 " Britannia Spoons;
Candle-sticks, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, &c., &c.

Knives and Forks.

300 Dozen, comprising Fine Ivory handle Knives alone,
Fine Ivory handle Knives and Forks;
Horn Tip, Ebony, Bone and Cocoa handle, with STEEL Forks;
Superior Carvers, of Rogers's and other good marks;
China Knife Sharpeners, good.

45 Dozen Baskets.

Also, a fine assortment of Tea Trays;
Old Dominion Coffee Pots;
SCISSORS, small embroidery up to Shears;
Planished and Plain and Japanned Tin-ware;
Wooden Ware.

A variety of other articles useful to House-keepers, too numerous to name here; but all contained in his Catalogue, which he will be pleased to send to all applicants.

These Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices which ought to please.

Remember to call at

W. N. TILLINGHAST'S
Crockery Store.

Sept. 27 52tiJ1

Cotton Factory for Sale.

WE offer for cash, the best investment in North Carolina; one upon which a capitalist can realize 50 per cent. certain.

CROSS CREEK COTTON FACTORY,
With its five acres of Ground, Two Warehouses, Blacksmith Shop, excellent Dwelling, and Out-houses, Stables, &c.

The Yarns manufactured at this place, sell readily at home, and command 2½ per cent. more than any other Yarns sold in this market.

Everything on the premises in first rate order.

The Machinery thoroughly repaired and for sale cheap, as we wish to turn our attention more to the vine culture.

D. SCOTT, Jr.,
D. W. C. BENBOW.

Nov'r 11 66-4wipd

1859.

JAS. N. SMITH,
Chemist and Druggist,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

American, French and English Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Garden and Field Seeds; Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors; Oils, Paints and Varnishes; Window Glass; Glassware; Fine Soaps; Fine Hair & Tooth Brushes; Paint Brushes; Surgical and Dental Instruments, and Fancy Articles.

With all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the day.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 8, 1859 65tf

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

B. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

W. N. TILLINGHAST
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

EVERY Scale is warranted to be correct. Hay, Coal, or other large Scales not on hand, will be ordered at the lowest prices.

Sept 1 45i-

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

WHAT CONSTITUTES MERCANTILE CREDIT?

This is a query often asked, but seldom fully answered. We reply in the first place, by a negative assertion. Capital, as such, does not constitute thorough mercantile credit. The subject of credits is being reduced by our merchants to a system, which, if energetically carried out, must necessarily preclude the probabilities of a recurrence of the financial crisis of 1857. We propose to examine some of the minutiæ of this system. First—prompt payments. A few days since, while conversing with an individual belonging to one of our largest dry goods firms, a clerk of the house brought to the individual a list of names, with references and remarks appended—evidently from the Mercantile Agency reports. They ran somewhat thus:

"Mr. A. Has a good stand; does a large business; a capital of twenty thousand dollars; but does not pay strict personal attention to his business, and his correspondents often complain of his slack payments.

"Pass him, or look sharp after him," was the reply.

"Mr. B. Capital, ten thousand dollars; does a good business; always at his store; but often puts off the payment of his matured bills, when the payment is equally convenient."

This person was marked with a cautionary figure.

"Mr. C. Is reputed to be a man of small means, just started in business; not over one thousand dollars capital; but he has carried into his new position those strict business habits and prompt attention to duty, which characterized him while a clerk for so many years with the old firm of D. and E."

The energetic reply to this was, "Secure that man. His custom will be worth having."

* * * * * * * *

We close with an anecdote which forcibly illustrates our remarks. Some thirty years since a Mr. B. left his native town in Connecticut in company with three brothers to try their fortunes. They had no capital but integrity. After some weeks fruitless efforts in this city to purchase goods upon security they went to New York with the same reference, which secured them a credit of $30,000. With this they proceeded to New Orleans. One of the brothers was killed in the steam tow boat explosion in that city a few years since. He had accumulated a fortune, and earned a name which is a princely heritage to his children. The other two still continue in business—one in Boston and one in New Orleans—with a credit beyond reproach. In conversation with the elder of the two he remarked that he started in business with the fixed determination "to give personal application to business, and never to go to sleep on a matured debt."

Curiosities from Africa.—Mr. Paul du Chaillu of New York, moved by a love of adventure, has been hunting beasts and birds in Africa for the last four years, and has returned laden with spoils, a part of which he is exhibiting. Among the novelties which he introduces to the American public for the first time are several splendid specimens of that newly discovered race of Troglodytes known as Gorillas. These creatures are exaggerated monkeys, and combine the cunning and nimbleness of the Sinnian tribe with the muscular power of at least three prize fighters. One of Dr. Chaillu's full sized males would probably whip Sayers, Heenan, and Morrissey all together. The larger specimens are about five feet five inches high, and fifty two inches around the chest, with a neck like a bull's, and arms as thick as a man's thighs. They eat fruit, but are furnished with very long and sharp mandibles like a squirrel's or woodchuck's and probably could tear flesh as easily as a tiger. The general appearance of the Gorilla is that of a libellous caricature on mankind, and some skeletons of the species, exhibited in the same collection, would be easily mistaken on casual inspection, for the framework of deformed human beings. Besides the Gorillas, of which there are several representatives, old and young, Mr. Du Chaillu succeeded in "bagging" some amiable monsters of the same genus, which he claims to be new varieties, and which, by right of discovery, he has honored with the rough names of "Nschiego" and "Koolo Kamba." The "Nschiego" is the most intelligent of all three, and builds a canopy of boughs and leaves in a tree, and, squatting on a broad branch beneath this shelter, defies the rain and scorching sun. It is to be regretted that Mr. Du Chaillu could not have brought his troglodytes and his many other indescribable quadrupeds and birds to this country in a living state, but that was utterly impossible, owing to the scanty assistance which he had received from the natives, and the great distance of his hunting-ground from the seacoast. Although stuffed, they will be objects of great interest to naturalists, because most of them have never been seen in this country, either in public or private collections, and some of them are absolutely new to the most complete zoological or ornithological classifications. The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, under whose auspices Mr. Du Chaillu made his expedition, are enchanted at the wealth of new birds which he has brought home with him, and have purchased from him, at high prices, a specimen of every bird in his possession. They are of all sizes, from the little bee-killer (the humming bird being unknown in Africa) to the towering crane, and are distinguished by the gay colors of the tropical world.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Credat Judæus!—That a municipal corporation in these United States, in these times, should be compelled to advertise for some person to accept an office is incredible. Yet it is a fact. The people of Glendale, Ohio, are in that condition. We clip the following advertisement out of our column of yesterday morning viz:

WANTED—In Glendale, an active, industrious, sober man, of judicious temper and strong body, to act as marshal. Pay four hundred dollars a year and fees. Apply to William B. Moore, 265 Plum street.

CYRUS KNOWLTON, Recorder.

Height of Courtesy.—Let a friend tell his story of a visit to one of the great packing houses. Says he:—"The foreman took us all over the premises. We saw everything. He was a good natured Scotchman, and full of a desire to "put us through in good shape." We went to where the men were killing the hogs at the rate of ten dozen in as many minutes, first by knocking them down with a sledge, then sticking them. We looked on a minute or two, when he burst out, "Wouldn't ye like to knock down a hog or two yourself?" We declined his invitation, having no personal animosity against the hogs." Courteous in the foreman any way.

Chicago Press.

San Francisco ladies are beginning to esteem the men highly. In having failed to secure Nicholas Matterson for a husband, Elizabeth Hilderbrand, only a servant-girl, thinks she has suffered damage to the extent of $20,000, and brings action for breach of promise accordingly.

Gen. Tom Thumb.—Gen. Tom Thumb will be 22 years old in January next. He resides in Bridgeport, Conn., where he owns a fine house on the main street, valued at over $50,000. He drives a pony which he says will travel a mile in three minutes.

TEXAS.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

HUNTSVILLE, WALKER CO. TEXAS, }
November 3, 1859. }

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Gentlemen:—I have received quite a number of letters, making inquiries as to the prospects of farming, &c., in this State. As a true North Carolinian, cherishing as I do, and ever will, the generous soil of my birth, I propose to make what I conceive to be, a plain statement of facts to those who propose to emigrate from Carolina soil, to that of the "Lone Star State." In the first place I would state that there is greater variety of soil in this State, than any of the twenty that I have seen in the U. S. Old Caney and Oyster Creek lands stand at the head of the list in point of fertility, producing from 2500 to 3500 lbs. of Cotton per acre. Those lands are very high, and still advancing. The Colorado, Upper Brazos, and Trinity River bottoms, are next in point of fertility, producing from a bale to a bale and a half of Cotton per acre. A great deal of this is subject to overflows, but at a time when it is not considered injurious to the crops. The bottoms of the tributaries of the principal rivers, and the Black prairie, (hog wallow) stand next in point of fertility, producing with ordinary seasons a bale of cotton per acre—(it should be borne in mind that it takes 1700 lbs. of seed cotton to make a bale.) The bastard or second bottoms of the rivers, and the gray prairie lands, produce about 1000 to 1200 lbs. per acre. The sandy soils are uncertain in most of Texas, for making a crop: if the season is regular it will produce wonderfully; should there be a drought in crop time (which is a common occurrence in most of Texas) the crop is almost a failure in the sandy soil. As to the quantity of corn that is raised per acre, the reader may guess at, as it is of secondary importance, or at least so regarded here. Those who have good land, do not consider it a good crop unless they gather 50 to 75 bushels per acre. After the land is thoroughly prepared, two ploughings make the corn. A gentleman near this place, stated to me a few days ago, that he gathered 60 bushels to an acre this year, which had but one ploughing, and no hoeing. There is but very little wheat or oats raised in this section of the State. I have thus given the reader an idea of the fertility of the soil in that part of Texas where they make it their business to raise cotton. In Northern and Northwestern Texas, wheat will yield as much per acre as any part of the United States; but stock raising is the principal business in that part of the State, and said to be the best paying business of any.

As I propose to be brief in this article, I will now proceed to picture that portion of Texas which I consider the garden spot, for raising cotton and for actual and permanent settlers. It comprises the following counties: Washington, Brazos, Grimes, Montgomery, Liberty, Hardin, Tyler, Polk, Walker, Madison, Trinity, and part of Leon and Houston. For a series of twenty-five years the seasons have been more regular than in any other part of Texas. This information I get from old Texans. Once you break ground beyond the Gulf stream, you may pray for rain; but don't think that your prayers will be heard. It is true they have rain, but there is no regularity. East, and due North of the counties that I have mentioned, the seasons,—when I say seasons I mean rains,—are more regular than any portion West of those counties.

West, I will say—to make a crop would be uncertain; further North, the northers and northwesters are more sudden and severe, owing to the large extent of prairie country. Once the northers strike large bodies of timber, they change into what you Carolinians call March winds. East of the counties that I have mentioned, and all the counties contiguous to the Gulf coast, are subject to periodical tropical diseases, such as yellow fever, cholera, &c. The counties that I have pictured out have plenty of good water, abundance of timber, such as short and long leaf pine, dogwood, hickory, black oak, black walnut, gum, hackberry, pecan, &c.; the lands—some of which are as rich as you would have—and some as poor, and look as much like the sand-hills of old Cumberland as two black-eye peas; but in these counties there is a great deal of Prairie lands; but not so much as North, South and West. I notice quite a number of families that I was told left this county some four or five years ago, and went up in the Waco country, are now returning and settling in this county. That speaks for itself. I was told by a gentleman West of Waco, that he had missed five crops, in regular succession. What rail roads we are building in this State, commence on the Gulf coast, and they will pass through more or less of the counties that I have mentioned before they penetrate the North, South or West. So we will get the facilities before most any other portion of Texas.

The Society in these counties will compare favorably with the old States; we are now building about the same kind of houses, using about the same kind of furniture, and we have mostly all the luxuries of life that you have in the Carolinas. We get the mail from the East three times a week, bringing the leading journals and magazines of the day.

I have peeped at over fifty counties in North Carolina. As for myself, I prefer this country to any that I ever saw. Yet I would advise no one to sell out and come to this State, until they come and examine for themselves. Good farming lands can be purchased through this section for from 3 to 15 dollars per acre. The lands have doubled in value through this country in four years; the farmers are doubling their forces every five years.

This town is quite interesting, more so than a great many others in the adjoining counties, on account of the Penitentiary being located here, which has now 185 convicts. They use machinery to make osnaburgs and kerseys, and consume near two thousand bales of cotton every year. So the planters in this section find a market at their doors for their cotton.

The Austin Male College is situated in this place, it stands upon an elevated plat of land, in full view of the town. It suffered a great deal by the death of its founder, the Rev. Daniel Baker, but has nearly regained its previous prosperity, under the supervision of the Rev. Robert W. Bailey, who is a pleasant and courteous gentleman.

The Andrew Female College (Methodist) is also located here. This institution stands very high in the estimation of the natives. They have some 75 students, and still increasing.

I had the pleasure of an introduction to Gen. Sam Houston a few days ago. He walks the streets with his pants stuffed in his boots. He resides in Independence, Washington county. He has a penetrating eye, and wears a dotted buff shirt, a piece of plaid gingham for a cravat, and a broad-brim hat, on the Quaker style. He is stout and well built, and appears to be about 60 years old.

S. M. T.

A Premium.—A silver pitcher, valued at $60, was awarded at the Columbia, S. C., Fair to the best specimen of a native African, imported during the year 1858-'59. The prize was given to a native Congo, named Isaac, about 12 years old and with a face tattooed all over.

A Just Sentence.—At Cheatham, C. W., a man named Corbett has been convicted of throwing a stone at a railroad train, on the Great Western railroad, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor.

Products of the United States.—The New York Courier publishes the following estimate upon the products of the year. The hay and wheat crops of the present year are known with considerable accuracy. The corn crop is sufficiently matured to form a tolerably correct estimate of it, and the same with the cotton crop. The productions of the other staples are taken from the last Patent Office returns, etc., allowing for a fair increase. We have, then, the amount and value of the agricultural products for the present year nearly as follows:—

Products.	*Bushels.*	*Value.*
Corn,	750,000,0000	$450,000,000
Hay (tons,)	25,000,000	300,000,000
Wheat,	205,000,000	225,500,000
Cotton (bales,)	3,800,000	190,000,000
Potatoes,	140,000,000	60,000;000
Oats,	160,000,000	64,000,000
Sugar (lbs.,)	700,000,000	40,000,000
Tobacco,		30,000,000
Other products,		250,000,000
		$1,609,500,000

If to these we add the coal and gold crops, both of which seem to be classed among unmanufactured products, we would have nearly seventeen hundred millions of dollars, or nearly sixty dollars for each inhabitant of the whole country, coming to us yearly from the bounty of mother earth.

The British Empire in India.—One of the curious consequences of the abolition of the East India Company, and the annexation of India to the dominions of the British Crown, is the growth of a movement for its total abandonment, which, within the last year, has been making steady progress in England, and is now receiving support from a large and influential portion of the Press. Shall we keep India? is a question which is asked as freely in London, as if every possible expedient for retaining it, had been tried and had failed. There could not be a more favorable time for abandoning the conquest, as far as mere honor is concerned. The natives have done their best to drive out their masters and have failed. No European Power is at present disposed to compete for the prize, and the British army might embark at Calcutta to-morrow without the smallest stain on their reputation. Of the advantage to the hard-working millions of Great Britain of the abandonment of this glittering possession there appears no doubt. Of the gain to England in a military point of view by the concentration of her forces nearer home, there seems equally little question; and if the history of British India proves anything, it proves the desirability, as far as its present owners are concerned, of its falling into the hands of their deadliest enemy.

N. Y. Times.

The Number of Slaves in Georgia.—The report of the Comptroller of Georgia shows an increase of 11,140 slaves in that State during the past year. The total number of slaves in 1858 was 431,125, and in 1859, 443,364. The average value of slaves in 1858 was $526 39, and in 1859, $612 63—an increase in average value of $86 24. The aggregate value of slaves in 1858 was $227,468,927, and in 1859, $271,620,105.

A Noble Little Girl.—The Warrenton Flag contains an account of the death on last Thursday of a little girl of 8 or 9 years, daughter of Mr. Traverse Gough, living a few miles from Haymarket. In the absence of all older than herself, her clothing took fire. She first tried to suppress the flames herself—then she asked her little sister of four years to throw water on her—but the little one ran instead to call the neighbors. When they came they found her lying out in the yard, and in reply to the question "what she was doing there," she said, she thought if she staid in the house that the house would catch fire and burn the baby up, too. What a noble, sensible remark for one so young. She retained all her faculties to the last, conversed freely, and bore her sufferings with a degree of fortitude truly remarkable for one of her age.

A Curiosity.—We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of inspecting an ancient and valuable relic of by gone times, in the shape of a Bible, now in possession of our townsman Wm. G. Jordan, Esq. It was published *Anno* 1612, during the reign of King James, and was *imprinted* by Robert Barker, Printer to his most Excellent Magestie. It is unmistakeably of great antiquity, and has been in the possession of the Jordan family ever since its publication.—*Wilson Ledger.*

Mr. Marble, of Lynn, Mass., has been blasting at Dungeon Rock for eight years, hoping to obtain the treasure of Capt. Kidd. Guided in his labors by clairvoyants and spiritualists, he has, with the assistance of his son, blasted a passage way, about eight feet in height and breadth, nearly an hundred feet into the solid rock. The last blast developed a fissure, from which issued a current of foul air that will extinguish a flame held over it. Mr. Marble believes he has less than 10 feet to go to reach the long-sought cave.

Direct Trade.—A ship sailed a few days since from City Point direct for Liverpool, freighted by merchants of Petersburg. She will bring back a cargo of goods consigned to that port.

Richmond Dispatch.

A Lover of Matrimony.—The following extract from the London Public Advertiser, of July 27th, 1792, records the most determined pursuer of wedded bliss we have ever heard of:

"On Thursday se'nnight (July 5) was married, at Billingborough, after a courtship of one hour and fifteen minutes, Mr. Nicholas Wilson, Fivewillow-walk, in the parish of Hetkinson, to Mrs. Pepper of the parish of Billingborough—this being his eighth wife and her third husband. The number of relations that celebrated this wedding amounted to eighty three, who, together with the bride and bridegroom, paraded the streets with colors flying."

A resident of New Orleans. it is said, has just returned home from England, where he disposed of a patent for fish-hooks, of his own invention, for $25,000.

Ahead of Georgia Costume.—Mansfield Parkyns has described to us as the supreme *ton* of modern Abyssinia, to go with a pat of salted butter on the head and no particular clothing upon the lower limbs.

Too good to be true, and Quickly Denied.—The Worcester, Mass., Spy, denies the story that the Hon. Charles Sumner is "about to resign his seat in the Senate, marry a wife, and take up his permanent residence in England."

A man in Hartford has made application for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her being lazy. He alleges that she will not get up in the morning; build a fire and get his breakfast at a seasonable hour.

Rowdyism grows by degrees. It must be nipped in the bud, if prevented. American mothers are more responsible for the rowdyism of the country, than they are aware of. Keep the boys at home after night.

Twenty-six ladies have availed themselves of the instructions of the Female Medical College at Boston, the past year.

JUDGE RUFFIN'S RESIGNATION.

We are indebted (says the Raleigh Standard) to the courtesy of his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, for a copy of Judge Ruffin's letter of resignation, which will be found below. We learn that the Governor has notified the members of the Council of State to meet in Raleigh on the 6th of next month, to fill the vacancy:

ALAMANCE, Nov. 5th, 1859.

SIR:—It is my duty, I think, to resign the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and I now do so.

The office has been so recently accepted by me that its resignation—especially during the recess of the General Assembly—seems to require a word of explanation, which, I trust, you will allow me to offer.

The call to the station at the last session of the Legislature I regarded as so high an honor, that with my habitual deference for that body and my desire to serve my country, when I could do so usefully, I could not then decline it. But, certainly, I undertook it with much misgiving as to my capacity to perform its duties to my own satisfaction for any considerable period. You are aware, and the whole profession must know, that the place is one which not only requires learning and ability, but is also full of labor, to which health of body, as well as mind, is indispensable. At my age that was hardly to be expected, and the experience of the year evinces that I am not an exception to the common rule. I have had considerable indisposition during each term of the Court, which I am obliged to attribute mainly, at least as to its duration, to the labors belonging to the office; and during the two summer terms I have suffered from a cough and fever, threatening a permanent decline and materially interfering with the discharge of my official duties. I ought, perhaps, to have laid down office at the adjournment of the Court at Morganton; and would have done it had I not thought myself obliged, under the hope of regaining health, to serve as long as I could without improperly restricting your Excellency in the period you might wish for the selection of a successor. The interval has not resulted in such improvement as would justify me in longer deferring my resignation. I find I have taken on me too much, and I am satisfied that I ought now to resign. For it would be against the principle of my whole life to hold office without a moral certainty of doing its duties to the satisfaction of intelligent and good men, so as to reflect back on the country some portion, at least, of the honor conferred by so high a public trust. I cannot, therefore, anticipate the censure of a single one of my fellow-citizens for seeking, in such a condition of things, to be discharged from service.

I must add that I retire both with regret and the deepest sense of obligation to the Legislature and the people of the State for the oft-repeated proofs of their confidence, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God for peace and prosperity in all our borders.

I am, with great consideration,
Your Excellency's most ob't serv't,
THOMAS RUFFIN

His Excellency, Gov. ELLIS, Raleigh, N. C.

Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Company.—The following, we understand, are the gross receipts, expenditures and net profits for the twelve months ending Sept. 30th. 1859:—

Receipts from Through Travel	$141,053 45
" " Way "	75,379 77
" " Freight	161,208 19
" " Mails	44,887 50
" " Minor Sources	4,717 64
	$427,044 55
Expenditures, *Ordinary* and *Extraordinary*	217,250 48
Leaving Net Revenue amounting to	$209,794 07
Amount of Net Revenue in 1858	159,124 25
Showing gain of	$50,668 82

or 32 per cent. nearly over the net receipts of the preceding year.

The increase in gross receipts has been $44,857 81, as compared with the preceding year. The item of through travel has increased over the preceding year $1,239 71; Way Travel, $4,679 72; Freight and Minor Sources, $36,794 88; Mail, $2,137 50. The debt of the Company has been decreased $62,530 18 during the past year.

The business of the road during the current year, or so much of it as has elapsed since the 30th September, shows a gratifying increase upon that of the corresponding months of 1858.

Wilmington Journal.

Brownsville (Texas) Safe.—Later and reliable intelligence received at New Orleans on Friday says that the town of Brownsville, Texas, was safe up to the 4th inst., but an attack was hourly expected.

Dates from San Antonio to the 10th instant state that a battle had occurred on the 4th, between 40 U. S. soldiers and the volunteers under Lieut. Hagan, with the Indians. The latter were defeated, but Lieut. Hagan was badly wounded.

GREAT FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.—There was a great fire at this place on Wednesday night last. The Intelligencer newspaper office, several large stores and three children were consumed. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

At the same time at Griffin, Ga., six fine stores on Main street, a warehouse containing 400 bales of cotton, and a confectionary, were burned. Loss $75,000.

More Incendiarism.—Ten dwellings in the 4th district of New Orleans were burned on Thursday night by the incendiary.

Arrests at Culpeper C. H.—A telegraphic despatch by the American Company's line, from Culpeper Court House, received yesterday afternoon, says: "A number of peddlers and suspicious characters have been arrested here of late, and it is the intention of our citizens to put all strangers, who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, in confinement. Public feeling seems to have been highly wrought upon."

Political.—The Dayton, Ohio, Journal makes an authoritative denial of the statement that Gov Corwin is not a candidate for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, and says that he desires it to be understood that he is a candidate and that his name will be presented to the House.

Another Candidate for the Lunatic Asylum.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, in a lecture at the Tremont Temple, Boston, spoke of John Brown as "The Saint, whose fate yet hangs in suspense, but whose martyrdom, if it shall be perfected, will make the gallows as glorious as the cross."

Ex-Governor Dead.—Ex-Governor Gilmer died at Lexington, Georgia, on Wednesday, after several months illness.

Rats leave a Sinking Ship.—The Cincinnati Times says, of the city which witnessed his nomination, there is not a single paper in Cincinnati—a city of two hundred and thirty thousand people—that can afford to apologize for Mr. Buchanan's follies or labor to mitigate the damages claimed against him by the people of America." Cincinnati is a Democratic city. It gave Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, eight or ten thousand majority. It has voted Democratic ever since; yet it cannot sustain a journal favoring Mr. Buchanan, so odious has he become, and so odious have his constitutional advisers become.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1859.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.—We are sorry to see that Virginia has had another panic, and a still less excusable one than the last. The people of Charlestown saw a light of burning, some three miles off, on Thursday evening last, and forthwith they fell into a condition of the "wildest terror," which extended to Colonel Davis, commander of the Virginia militia at that place, who, without sending out to see what was the matter, at once telegraphed to the Governor of Virginia and the Mayor of Alexandria for troops, stating that 240 men from the North, armed with Sharpe's rifles, were camped near that place, setting fire, threatening to attack the town, &c., &c. The Virginia volunteer companies sprung to the rescue, and in the course of Friday a thousand armed men were in Charlestown. Before that it had been discovered that the whole alarm was caused by the burning of a stack of wheat, supposed by an incendiary. The 240 armed enemies existed only in the imaginations of the citizens of Charlestown and the valiant Colonel.

Now that the volunteers are there, we hope Gov. Wise will keep a sufficiency of them there to protect the Colonel, prevent a repetition of such panics as make the people of that part of Virginia the laughing-stock of the country, and secure the execution of Brown and his gang against all comers.

THE PUNISHMENT OF JOHN BROWN.—The Winston Sentinel pays a high compliment to the general course of the Observer, but in the next breath does it great injustice by an imperfect statement of its views as to the proper mode of dealing with John Brown and his confederates. The Sentinel represents us as favoring the idea of letting Brown escape punishment, and that too because our enemies at the North are so "terrific" as to require "submission" on the part of the South. This is a total perversion of what we said on the subject. In the first place, while we copied with favor a suggestion from a Northern paper friendly to the South, that it might be well not to hang Brown, it was expressly stipulated that he be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for life—a punishment deemed by many far worse than hanging. This the Sentinel omits to state, but leaves its readers to suppose that we wished Brown to escape punishment altogether.

In the next place, it was with no thought of 'submission' to our 'terrific enemies' at the North that we entertained the suggestion of the Journal of Commerce, but it was because such friendly papers as that asked it as a matter of *sound policy for the South*, not of submission to any body. Why did not the Sentinel complain of the Democratic Journal of Commerce, for proposing such a course to the South, rather than of us for merely recommending the proposition to the consideration of our readers? Does the Sentinel wish to make party capital out of this question, by thus ignoring the Democratic author of the proposition, and misstating our views of it? We fear so. If not, perhaps it will be candid enough to state our actual position? It is one about which we do not like to be misrepresented.

Three weeks ago, we were inclined to think that the South might profit by the counsel of its steady friend the Journal of Commerce. *Since that time*, the condition of affairs is totally changed. Ultraists on both sides of the line have lost sight of all prudence and common sense, and are busy in vilifying and irritating each other. The sad result is, that instead of the liberal, conservative, and fraternal feeling which prevailed at the North three weeks ago,—instead of the universal condemnation of John Brown's movement,—there is now a stronger feeling of hostility to the South than ever existed before, and an almost universal sympathy for Brown. We do not hesitate to say *now*,—under this changed state of feeling, (however produced;) under the *threats* of the North, which have succeeded to the *entreaties* of *our friends* there,—that Brown and his gang must be hanged at all hazards, and that if necessary an army of ten thousand men should be collected to secure the execution of the just sentence of the law.

What the South might have conceded to the solicitations of its friends, can never with honor be extorted by the threats of its enemies. What might, under those circumstances, have redounded to the honor of the South, and to the confusion of its enemies, would now be an act of the sheerest pusillanimity. The time has gone by. We thought then, and we think still more decidedly now, that if the idea had met with favor three weeks ago, the commutation of the sentence of Brown from death to imprisonment for life,—making him, as the Journal of Commerce said, a *felon* instead of a *martyr*,—would have been the *stoutest blow* to abolitionism that has ever been struck within our memory. Others, and especially the people of Virginia, have thought differently and acted on *their* opinion. They may be right and we wrong. But whether right or wrong upon such a question of mere expediency and policy, there can be no doubt about the duty of every Southern man to maintain the decision as it is, and to see to it that execution is done upon the culprits, and to defy all threats and resist all attacks upon our rights.

SEWARD'S SPEECH.—We respectfully suggest to the Southern papers which are devoting many columns to the publication of an incendiary speech of Seward at Rochester, last Spring, that in our opinion they are indiscreet, to say nothing of the violation of the laws of the State.

Is that the speech of which Mr. Gilmer is said to have franked a copy to a friend, as a sample of Northern ultraism? It was made little less than treason in Mr. Gilmer to send one copy to North Carolina; yet here is the Winston Sentinel, his accuser on that occasion, devoting five columns to spread it far and wide over the State.

HON. EDWARD BATES.—The St. Louis Republican says, on the authority of a confidential friend of Mr. Bates, that the recent anti-slavery pronunciamento in the News, purporting to express Mr. Bates's views, was entirely unauthorized by him.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—The Term closed on Saturday afternoon, being the last of the Judicial Circuit, 14 weeks in all.

A case of some interest to the town was decided on Friday. The Court dissolved an Injunction which restrained Randal McDaniel, Esq. from erecting a mill on that part of the old Eccles mill lot (now his property) which projects into Green street. The title being thus established in Mr. McDaniel, he will be entitled to recover damages from the town.

It will be seen by advertisement that a Special Term of the Court is appointed for the last Monday in January next.

A MAN DROWNED.—On Friday night last the steamer North Carolina had on board 41 laborers for the Western Railroad, under charge of Mr. H. Saunders, contractor. After supper an alarm was given of "man overboard!" The boat was stopped and the small boat with lights sent back, but nothing was seen or heard of any person in the water or on shore. On calling over the list of laborers it was ascertained that one of them named Dennis Sexton, a native of Ireland, was missing. He has not since been heard of, and it is supposed that he fell overboard and was drowned.

GAS.—An uncommonly long passage of a vessel from Philadelphia with machinery, has delayed the completion of our gas works; but we are informed that the town will be lighted up on some evening during the latter part of this week.

Sixty buildings, dwellings and stores, have already been furnished with the pipes, and in a few weeks the number is expected to be increased to a hundred. The number is already larger than at the first in any of the other towns in which Messrs. Waterhouse and Bowes have erected gas works.

FAIRS.—The Wayne county people were so much pleased with the success of the Union Fair at Newbern that they have concluded to have a District Fair (in the Second Congressional District) at Goldsboro' $3000 has been already subscribed for the purpose.

By the way, our people would do a great good by subscribing $2000 or $3000 to be permanently invested for the benefit of our Cumberland Fair. Cannot that sum be secured before the next year's exhibition?

THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—This Bank is required by its charter to publish quarterly Statements of its condition. We find the second in Saturday's Standard. Among the items of assets we find $696,991 50 of gold and silver, $300,000 of U. S. stock, $42,000 of N. C. State bonds, $352,000 of Northern Exchange and deposites in Northern banks, &c., &c. Its notes discounted amount to only $140,760 37. Notes in circulation $24,320. Deposites $362,517 13. Profits, so far, $7,439 05.

NORTH CAROLINA WINE.—We take a deep interest in the progress of the vine culture and wine making in North Carolina, for we believe it is destined not only to add immensely to the value of the lands in this State, and in this section of it in particular, but to banish mean and adulterated liquors and make a temperate class out of those who now drink such mean liquors. It has been with pleasure therefore that we have occasionally copied notices of the vineyards and wines of Messrs. Stanly, Smith & Co., in the vicinity of Whiteville, N. C. A few days ago we received from them two bottles each of their white and red wines, the former delicious scupperuong, the latter made from the Flowers grape, a native of that section of the State. They are only one year old, but the oldest the proprietors had, for the demand is so great that they have always orders ahead. This readiness of sale, and the popularity of the wines, induce the proprietors to add every season to their vineyards. We concur with those who have tasted these wines in placing a high value on them, as pure, mild, and very palatable, being made without the use of any extraneous spirits.

OFFICIAL ROGUERY.—The extraordinary fact that two North Carolina Sheriffs have absconded, viz: those of McDowell and Yancey counties, excites some remark in our exchanges. But none of them appear to have suspected that the election of such officers by the popular vote is the cause of such delinquencies. We think it is. In some cases already, (and there will be many more in time,) men have been elected, not because they were qualified for the office by integrity and capacity, but because they were good electioneerers, because they treated profusely to bad liquor, because they were needy and could get money in office easier than by hard labor; or for some other equally potent reason. For office, such men continue to court popular favor by indulgence to their constituents; they become embarrassed, fail to pay up to the State, the county, or the individual, whose money it was their duty to collect. Then the securities have to make good the deficiency.

COOL.—The Post Master General has written a letter on abuses of the franking privilege whereby the Government is defrauded. The point of the letter is contained in the following extract from the act of 1825, conferring the franking privilege:—

"That if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars; and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence."

The Administration organ is so delighted with the Post Master's exposition that it has pub ished it twice. Has the organ used up all the circulars begging subscribers with which the country was flooded a few months ago under Congressional franks?

A MISSING STEAMER HEARD FROM.—The North Star, of the California line, left New York on the 20th ult., with 893 passengers and crew, and was not heard from for more than a week after she was due at Panama, so that serious fears were entertained that she was lost. It is now ascertained that she got ashore on the French Keys on the 25th ult., and remained seven days, but got off without assistance and proceeded on her voyage on the 2d instant.

THE NEW CONGRESS.—The Elections are over for the next Congress, which will assemble on Monday, Dec. 5—this day fortnight.

The Senate, which now numbers 66 members, contains 24 Republicans; 2 Whigs or Americans; and 36 Democrats of both stripes, Douglas and anti-Douglas. There are four vacancies; one each from California (caused by Broderick's death), Minnesota, Oregon, and Texas.

The House of Representatives has 237 members, who are classified as follows: Northern Opposition (Republican, with few exceptions) 113; Democrats (Douglas and anti-Douglas) 101; Southern Opposition 23. In the last Congress; the Democrats had 128; the Republicans 92; the Southern Opposition 15.

As to the organization of the House of Representatives, there being no party with a majority, all is uncertain speculation. One of the latest reports from Washington is that "a proposition is very fast finding favor, in conservative quarters, that a compromise be made between Democrats and other national men, by an union upon an old line Whig for Speaker,—the Hon. Mr. Boteler, of Virginia. He is represented as a man eminently qualified for the post. His character affords a sufficient guaranty that he would be at all times impartial and just. If the Democratic members from the South shall accede to this arrangement, the Democrats from the North, it is assumed, will —both Administration and Douglas men; the Southern opposition members will concur in it, and two, at least, if not three from the North will cheerfully and heartily support it. An union of this sort, would, it is asserted, command 126 to 127 votes against the naked Republican vote of 110 or 111. The number of votes necessary to elect being 119, the majority of the speaker made by this plan over the Republican candidate would be handsome."

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The official returns change the supposed result. The whole American ticket is elected. That is, half the officers chosen are Republicans and half Democrats; the results from which, as summed up by the Express, are:—

"State Treasury safe—stealing to be stopped—the cormorants *hors de combat*. The Negro shoved off the fence—a chance for the white man, now."

New York then cannot yet be put down for Seward. The same management next year may throw the State out of the contest by dividing its electoral vote between the Democrat and the Republican.

MORE BAD SIGNS.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured last week on "the Instincts and the passions," in the Cooper Institute, New York, the immense hall being "filled to repletion," as the Times informs us. In the course of his speech he mentioned the name of "John Brown," whereupon the Reporter for the Times says,—

"The mention of Brown's name was followed by applause, intermingled with hisses, which, though renewed, were at length lost in the approving cheers with which they were met."

Society must be in a bad state where the elite of the people, such as usually attend Lectures, break out into cheers at the bare mention of the name of a horse thief, conspirator, and murderer. And the Union must be in jeopardy when the violator of the dearest rights of a great section is thus honored, and the section thus insulted.

Persons are on trial at Barnstable, Mass, for conveying back to his owner a negro slave who had escaped in a vessel from Pensacola! What are we coming to, when men are tried for refusing to violate a law of Florida, to which State they had been trading, and for aiding to carry into effect a law of the United States, passed under the clearest and most undisputed sanctions of the constitution?

LOOK OUT.—A Dr. Boyd, a peddler in Westminster county, Maryland, was taken up a few days ago with a negro man and woman secreted in a long box in the bottom of his wagon, whom he was carrying off to Pennsylvania. When his box excited suspicion, he said "it only contained French goods." We doubt not that Dr. Boyd will hang.

At Norfolk, Va., the grand jury has found a true bill against S. Danenburg, proprietor of a clothing and shoe store, for seditious language. Danenburg left the city before the bill was found, having an intimation that he had got himself into trouble.

George Sennott, one of the Boston counsel for Brown, has published a card in the Philadelphia Press, denying that he was warned to leave Charlestown, and stating that, on the contrary, he was treated with great kindness and courtesy, that "though mischief was often threatened by some ill-conditioned people, of whom Charlestown has its share, and from whom I believe New York and Philadelphia are not altogether free, I will add that some of the very citizens whose relations were killed at Harper's Ferry, had sternly put down the very threat of it, by declaring that no outrage should be done to us or any strangers, but over their own dead bodies."

The Winchester Virginian says:

"It is worthy of remark, that, though the abolitionists had been a whole year plotting the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, they were unable to enlist a single foreign-born citizen in their ranks; not one was found among them to share their treason against their race and nation. An Irishman (the keeper of the bridge) was the first to offer them resistance—an Irishman (Bourney) was the second man they killed, while he had his rifle drawn to shoot one—and the last man they killed was a young and gallant Irishman (the marine.")

Two thousand pounds of powder and a large number of Minie balls were on Friday ordered from Washington for the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

The argument on the appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, in the case of Brown, was commenced Thursday, in the Supreme Court of Appeals, by Samuel Chilton, Esq.

A NEW WORLD.—The Journal of Commerce of the 18th inst., contains a long letter from Pekin, China, dated July 24th 1859, the first lines ever written by an American in that "great and mysterious city—the greatest capital of the greatest and oldest empire in our world."

Sleighing.—In the Northern part of New York the people are now enjoying very good sleighing. In some of the counties the snow is a foot deep.

The Brownsville Affair.—News of an alarming character was received yesterday at the War Department in a dispatch from General Twiggs, now in command of the United States military department of Texas. It was dated at San Antonio on the 12th instant, and telegraphed from New Orleans on the 17th, (Thursday,) stating that an express had just arrived from Rio Grande City with the news that Cortinas had laid Brownsville in ashes, killing about a hundred Americans; and that he was then marching towards the Nueces with a force of eight hundred men.

Washington Constitution, of Saturday.

The Great Balloon.—Thursday afternoon, says the Journal of Commerce, gas was admitted into the great balloon for the third time; and, if the weather is fair, the process of filling will be continued without interruption until the day of ascension, which is fixed for Saturday. Should the weather be unpropitious, the grand flight will take place on the first fair day thereafter (Sunday excepted.) The Professor's party will consist of four or six men, according to circumstances. The representative of the press and historian of the trip has not yet been chosen from several intrepid gentlemen applying for the place. Among the latest and most tempting offers which the Professor has received and declined, for a seat in his aerial car, is one of $1,500 from a French lady.

An Editor Killed.—Allen A. Hall, Editor of the News, killed G. G. Poindexter, Editor of the Union and American, in a street rencontre at Nashville, Tenn., on Friday last.

Money in Registered Letters.—A suit involving the question whether money sent in a registered letter is a remittance was decided in New York a few days since. Edward Morrison sued the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina for $250, the product of a draft collected, and which was sent to him in a registered letter, but not received. The court held that, as the defendant was not authorized to remit money instead of drafts, as is the usual custom, the money mailed to the address of the plaintiff could not be considered payment, and the defendant was therefore liable in the action. The jury found for the plaintiff accordingly.

Masonic.—The Officers, Members and Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, are notified by the Secretary that the Annual Communication of this Masonic Body will be held in Raleigh, on Monday evening, 5th Dec'r next.

The N. C. Conference.—The North Carolina M. E. Conference will meet at Beaufort on the 14th of next month, December.

A Step in the Right Direction.—We learn that at a late meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the common schools for Wake county, the chairman of said Board was authorized to subscribe for a copy of the N. C. Journal of Education for each school district in the county. There are 73 school districts in the county.

The Journal will be sent to the several school committees, who, after reading it will hand it around to other persons of the district, for perusal.—*Raleigh Press.*

Pork.—A considerable quantity of pork has been in market this week, the prices of which have ranged from 7½ to 9 cents. It is thought it will not go higher than nine cents; there appears to be quite a sufficiency in the country.

Raleigh Press.

Southern Printing Press.—At the recent State Fair at Atlanta, Ga., there was on exhibition a printing press, invented by Mr. Reynolds, of Augusta, which is described as "equal it not superior to Hoe's best." The writer adds that it is the first printing press ever invented or built in the South.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 17th inst., by N. G. McNeill, Esq., Mr. L. SMITH to Miss MAG BRAMBLE.

In Washington, N. C., on the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Geer, Dr. DAVID T. TAYLOE to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of James R. Grist, Esq., all of Washington.

In Union county, on the 8th inst., D. MASS to Miss MARGARET ROWLAND, daughter of Sheriff Rowland.

In Union county, about the 10th of October, Mr. FREDERICK STATON, aged 88, to Mrs. RHODA SHARON, aged 60.

DIED,

In Clinton, on the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY JANE DRAUGHON, wife of Col. G. W. Draughon of Clinton, and daughter of the late Capt. George Hodges of Marlborough District, S. C. Capt. Hodges was a Captain in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Draughon was about 38 years of age, and leaves a husband and six children to mourn their loss. She was a kind hearted and benevolent lady, modest and retiring,—a devoted companion and the kindest of mothers. None knew her but to esteem her. She had been a zealous member of the M. E. Church for over 20 years. Her funeral sermon was preached at the residence of Col. Draughon, by the Rev. Mr. York, on the morning of the 18th, from a text so appropriate that it is here given for the pleasure it will afford her friends: St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, ch. 1, v. 21: "For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."—COM.

In Anson county, on the 7th inst., of consumption, JOHN W., son of Garland C. Diggs, in the 25th year of his age.

In Randolph county, on the 10th ult., Mr. JOHN ASBURY CRAVEN, aged 33 years.

In Greensborough, on the 7th inst., STEPHEN G. HERNDON, of Oxford, in the 25th year of his age. Mr. H. had started to Florida, for the benefit of his health, but on arriving here he was too feeble to proceed farther.

In Chester District, S. C., on the 25th of October, Mrs. MARY P., wife of Rev. B. L. Beall, and daughter of Rev. Jesse Rankin, in the 30th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Nov'r 18.—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and freight for J Martine, J M Worth & Son, Rockfish Co, Cedar Falls Co, Worth & Utley, A A McKethan, R Little, W Alderman, D Anderson, C T Haigh & Sons, Myrover & Wightman, H McDonald, J C Stedman & Co, G McDuffie, Page & Surles, C W Andrews, W Salmon, R E Heide, J B Ferguson, Miss M Haigh, S J Hinsdale, Mrs M Banks.

Express Line. Nov 19.—Str North Carolina, with passengers, and goods for J Martine, Page & Surles, S J Hinsdale, D & W McLaurin, Pemberton & Sloan, J A Pemberton, G W Sperling, E J Hale & Son, H & E J Lilly, G W Williams & Co, J R Lee, Sinclair & Banks, W N Tillinghast, J W Baker, P J Harriss, Welsh & Weisiger, S T Hawley & Son, Walton & Barry, Murchison, Reid & Co, J W Lett, E F Moore, N J McLauchlin, J Murphy, R Jones, T J Johnson, C T Haigh & Sons, W Bell, Mrs Hart, C B Mallett, C W Andrews, F Winslow, Waterhouse & Bowes.

SPECIAL COURT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND CO.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term A. D. 1859

Present, The Hon. DAVID F. CALDWELL, Judge Presiding.

IT is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the County and State aforesaid, is to be held at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the fifth Monday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Jurors, Suitors and Witnesses in Civil Causes are hereby notified to be in attendance.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1859.

From the Minutes.

JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., Clerk.

Nov 21 68tC

Fresh Teas.

3 HALF CHESTS IMPERIAL, OOLONG and SOUCHONG TEAS. Just received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 29. 58itf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 21.

BACON,	14	a	15
BEESWAX,	28	a	30
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a	
Adamantine	25	a	30
Sperm	45	a	55
COFFEE—Rio	12	a	13½
Laguira	14	a	15
Java	20	a	
COTTON—			
Fair to good	10¼	a	10½
Ordin. to mid.	0	a	0
COTTON BAGGING—			
Gunny	18	a	20
Dundee	18	a	20
COTTON YARN—			
No. 5 to 10	1 05	a	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			
Bro. Sheetings	8	a	9
Osnaburgs	10½	a	11½
FEATHERS,	45	a	50
FLOUR—			
Family	6 05	a	0 00
Super.	5 80	a	0 00
Fine	5 55	a	0 00
Scratched	5 30	a	0 00
GRAIN—			
Corn	1 00	a	1 10
Wheat	1 00	a	1 10
Rye	1 10	a	1 15
Oats	55	a	60
Peas	90	a	1 00
HIDES—Dry	11	a	12½
Green	5	a	6
IRON—			
Swedes, com. bar	6	a	6½
Ditto, wide	7	a	7½
American	5½	a	6
English	4	a	4½
LARD.	14	a	15
LEAD,	8½	a	
MOLASSES—			
Cuba	28	a	30
N. Orleans	50	a	00
NAILS,	4½	a	5
OIL—Linseed	1 00	a	0 00
Tanner's	70	a	1 00
SALT—			
Liv. Sack	1 50	a	0 00
Alum	50	a	0 00
FLAXSEED,	1 00	a	1 15
SHOT—			
Com. pr. bag	2 00		
Buck	2 12½		
SPIRITS—			
P. Brandy	1 00	a	1 10
N. C. Apple	65	a	0 70
Northern do.	70	a	0 00
N. C. Whiskey	60	a	0 70
Northern do.	35	a	0 40
SUGARS—			
Loaf	13	a	13½
Crushed	12	a	13
Coffee	10	a	10½
Porto Rico	9	a	10
New Orleans	8½	a	9½
TALLOW,	10	a	00
WOOL,	19	a	20
TURPENTINE—			
Yellow dip	2 40	a	0 00
Virgin	2 00	a	0 00
Hard	1 00	a	1 25
Spirits	39	a	00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Cotton—Has not ruled so firm since our last: we note a slight decline. Sales on Friday and Saturday at 10½ to 10¾ for best grades.

Flour—The receipts continue light, and there has been a brisk demand. Sales on Saturday at $5 85 for Super. Not much offering this morning. Several lots have changed hands at $5 80 and $5 85 for super.

Spirits—There has been but little doing since our last. Sales of small lots have been made within the last day or two at 39 c.

Bacon and Lard—Firm at quotations.

Grain—Sales new Corn $1 and 1 10. Wheat, Rye and Oats are much enquired for.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov. 19, 1859.

Turpentine, yellow 2 90, virgin 2 32, hard 1 75. Spirits 41. Bacon, Western, 10 bbls. at 8 cts.—90 days. Cotton 11. Barrels, 2d hand Spirits 1 50—90 days. Dried Apples, 16,000 lbs., 5. Flour, super 6 25.

During the week, 3522 bbls. Turpentine, closing as above; (virgin is now sold subject to 1-5 deduction from price of yellow.) Spirits, 984 bbls., closing as above—a decline of 1 ct. Tar 153 bbls., 2 40 to 2 45. Rosin, 1357 bbls., at 1 12½ for common, 1 30 for No. 2. Cotton, 507 bales at 10¾ to 11, low to strict middling. Flour, 100 bbls., closing as above. Fish, 7 25. Corn, new 90. Pea Nuts 1 25 to 1 40. Bacon, Barrels and Fruit, as above. No other transactions.

At New York, Flour quiet and nominal for Southern. Wheat declining; Southern white 1 50; choice red 1 38. Cotton, sales of 4100 bales on Thursday and 1000 on Friday; quiet at 11¼ for middling uplands. Spirits dull at 46. Common Rosin do. at 1 52 to 1 55.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS Institution is under the conduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The staff of instruction for 1860 will comprise six officers. For a Circular, address the Superintendent.

Nov 21 68-4tsw4t*

OVER-COATS.

PERSONS in want would do well to look at our assortment of Over-Coats. We have the best of

ENGLISH BEAVER,
DEVONSHIRE BEAVER,
P. SHAM BEAVER,
TRICOT CASS.,

and various other kinds. All of which we are selling

At Reduced Rates.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Nov 17 1t

For Gents' Use.

IN the way of Under-Shirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats and Stocks, we have a large and desirable assortment. Our prices are less than asked by those who keep mixed stocks. Bargains can certainly be obtained at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Nov 17 1t

Be sure you see the Stock of

Over-Coats, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Umbrellas, Combs, Brushes, &c., for sale at

O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

21 Hay Street. 1t

Harper's and Godey's Magazines

for DECEMBER. For sale by

Nov 21 E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of School Books, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov. 21

LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to change my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION four miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road, containing 1700 Acres, 400 under fence, and produces well—three sets of Turpentine Boxes from 4 to 7 feet high. The buildings are for convenience, and handsomely gotten up, in fact unsurpassed by any in the country. Those wishing a good farm near a good market, will do well to call and see, as a bargain can be had, if the sale can be made soon. I can be found on the place.

THOS. J. OWEN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 68*3t

Presbyterian copy.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, December 12th, 1859, I will offer at Public Sale,

1200 bushels of Corn, 125 bushels of Peas, Oats; Hay, Shucks, &c.; 10 head of Horses and Mules, 1 yoke of Oxen, 45 head of Hogs; 1 two-horse and 1 single horse Buggy, with the Harness of each; 1 4 horse Wagon, 4 Carts, all my Plantation Tools and Utensils, and my Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. The terms of the sale will be: For all sums under ten dollars, cash, and for all sums over ten dollars, a credit of seven months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required before the removal of the property, and the notes to bear interest from date.

SETH B. JONES.

Chatham County, Nov. 15, 1859. 68-4s

28 Likely Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber, as Administrator with the will annexed of Finley McRae, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 5th day of January next, at the late residence of Flora McRae, on Clark's Creek, in the county of Montgomery, about one mile from the residence of Hon. Edmund Deberry, 28 LIKELY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of said Finley McRae, deceased, consisting of Men, Boys, Women and Children. Those wishing to purchase such property will have a rare opportunity, as the Negroes are mostly young and likely.

Terms of sale:—Six months' credit, with undoubted security.

Those having Negroes hired in their possession belonging to said estate are requested to deliver them to the Administrator on or before 1st January next.

C. W. WOOLEY, Adm'r.

Nov'r 12, 1859 68t3t*

Wadesborough Argus copy 3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of December next, at his place on the Public Road, leading from Fayetteville by Antioch Church to Montpelier, joining the plantations of A. McEachern, Arch'd Purcell and others, his Crop of CORN, FODDER, SHUCKS, and PEAS; 15 head of CATTLE, all in good beef order; Pork and some Stock HOGS; 1 set of Blacksmith Tools; 1 Yoke of OXEN, 1 Ox Cart, and other articles too troublesome to mention.

Also, on the 2d of Dec. next, I will sell to the highest bidder, at my Fairly Place, my Crop of Corn, Fodder, Shucks and Peas; 16 head of Cattle, Pork, and some Stock Hogs.

Terms easy and made known on the day of sale.

MALCOM PURCELL.

Nov. 5. 68-1tpd

The Justices of Harnett are re-

quested to meet at the Court House in Summerville, on Monday the 12th December, to appoint Commissioners to lay off lots, &c., in the newly established county seat, Lillington, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Court.

R. C. BELDEN, Ch'm.

Nov 19 68-2t

Carolinian copy twice.

Just Received.

A NICE lot of Gilt Moulding, from one to three inches wide; also, one box of very large Glass. Those in want of Frames will do well to give me a call. Frames of any size made to order. All kinds of Oval Frames for sale at

VANORSDELL'S GALLERY.

Nov 15 67-

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

THE Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing-Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to this excellent machine, upon our own responsibility."

I expect another supply in a few days. Price $50.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Sept. 29. 53itf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct'r Term 1859.

James C. Clark vs. Daniel P. Clark, Archibald C. Clark, Calvin Buie and wife Ellen Buie.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald C. Clark, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in said town of Fayetteville, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the justices of our said court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be held pro confesso as to him.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said court, at office, this the first Monday of October A. D. 1859.

68-6t*] JOHN McLENNAN, C. C. C.

AGENT WANTED,

TO Solicit Orders for our $15, $20, and $25 Patent Sewing Machines. Salary $40 per month, with expenses paid. It is a practical machine for every family; so simple in its construction that a child can learn to run it, and half an hour's experience will enable a lady to operate with it well. Warranted equal to any high priced machines. Address

I. HALE Jr. & CO.,
Newburyport, Mass.

Nov. 19. 68*9t

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81tlypd

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

THE GLOBE:

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of the Daily Globe, and The Congressional Globe and Appendix, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above-named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Daily Globe will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, verbatim, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-five columns, they will appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,800 and 3,900 pages, the long sessions for many years past having ranged between those numbers, and the next session will be a long one. This I believe is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint, or printed from manuscript copy, taking for data the average number of words of the long sessions since the year 1848. The average number of pages is 3,876, and the average number of words on a page is 2,397, consequently the average number of words of a long session is 9,290,772. As I have sold to subscribers that number of words for *six dollars*, it follows that they have paid *less than six and one half cents for every 100,000 words I have furnished them*, while I have paid my reporters $6 29 for every 2,397 words, of this work, in manuscript.

The coming session will, without doubt, be an unusually interesting one, because the candidates of the respective parties for President and Vice President of the United States will be nominated before it closes, and, therefore, the debates will be mostly on such political questions as, it may be thought, will tend to influence public opinion in regard to the persons to be supported for these offices, and the Globe will be, as it has been for many years past, the only source from which the full debates of Congress can be obtained.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Terms:

For a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE, during the session, $5 00

For one copy of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, during the session $6 00

For two copies ditto, when ordered at the same time $10 00

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to the editors of those papers who publish this Prospectus three times before the first Monday of next December, and send to me one number of their paper containing it, marked with a pen to direct my attention to it.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, October 27, 1859. 68-3t

Webster's Elementary Spelling

Book, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.
Arch'd Graham and others vs. Robert Graham, Adm'r of Flora Sullivan, and others.

Petition for Distribution.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Hugh Tidder and Susan Tidder, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1859.

58*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.
Charles Ivey, Jr., vs. James McCallum, Joseph B. McCallum and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that James McCallum and Joseph B. McCallum reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, N C., notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in August A. D. 1859.

58*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.
Charles Ivey, Jr., vs. Thomas McCallum, and James McCallum.

Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Thomas McCallum and James McCallum, have removed from this County, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final by default will be rendered against them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1859.

58*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ROBESON COUNTY.

Fall Term, 1859.—In Equity.

Elijah Byrd and wife Mary Ann, and John A. Hill, an infant, by his next friend Elijah Byrd, vs. Moses Gardener and wife Myranza Ann, Solomon Hill, Catharine Hill, Richard Brewer and wife Elizabeth, James Hill, Nancy Hill, Annis Hill, Edward Hill, Andrew Hill, Davidson Flynn and wife Milly, George Grimsley and wife Sarah, and Elias J. Horne.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward Hill, Andrew Hill and George Grimsley and wife Sarah, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Edward and Andrew Hill and George Grimsley and wife, to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or a decree will be rendered pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. French, Clerk and Master in Equity, in and for the County of Robeson, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1859.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Oct'r 18 60*6w

Montgomery Superior Court of Law.
FALL TERM, 1859.
Samuel H. Christian vs. John T. Andrews.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Jno. T. Andrews, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Jno. T. Andrews to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1860, and answer, replevy or plead to the same, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, James B. Ballard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the last Monday in August A. D. 1859, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

Issued the 25th day of October 1859.

64*6t] JAMES B. BALLARD, C. S. C.

Montgomery Superior Court of Law.
FALL TERM, 1859.
E. G. L. Barringer vs. John T. Andrews.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John T. Andrews, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jno. T. Andrews to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1860, and answer, replevy or plead to the same, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, James B. Ballard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the last Monday in August A. D. 1859, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

This, 25th day of October 1859.

64*6t] JAMES B. BALLARD, C. S. C.

E. G. L. Barringer, John H. Montgomery,
VS. MARY G. ANDREWS and others.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John T. Andrews is a non-resident of this State, it is hereby ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant, John T. Andrews, to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, E. J. Gaines, Clerk and Master, at Office, Oct'r 8, 1859.

58*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

Smitherman & Spencer,
VS.
HIRAM ALLEN, and others.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that the defendant, Hiram Allen, is a non-resident, or so absconds himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant, Hiram Allen, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, the last Monday in February 1860; then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or judgment will be taken against him pro confesso.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County aforesaid, at Office, Oct'r 8, 1859.

58*6t] E. J. GAINES, Clerk.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents 36 Church St., New York.

June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of James Young, Sr., deceased, Bulloch county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in December next, the following property, belonging to the estate of the said James Young, to wit: **22,135** acres of Pine, Oak, Hickory, and rich Bay Land, on the Central Rail Road, in Scriven and Bulloch counties, on the great Ogeechee river, and from **55** to **61** miles from the city of Savannah; five large and well improved Plantations, in a high state of cultivation, with commodious Dwelling Houses, Negro, Gin, and all other out Houses commonly on farms. On the Homestead place, is a splendid mansion, all the buildings new, a fine saw, grist, smut and flowering mill, in full operation.

Fifteen tracts of these, are heavy and densely timbered, on which are several fine sites for mills, building and improvements. The timbers are inexhaustible, and and very valuable—convenient to Savannah, one of the best lumber and timber markets in the world, having the advantage of the great Ogeechee river, (one of the best rivers south for rafting,) and the great C. R. R. of Georgia passing through it—this road alone, buy millions of feet of small lumber for repairs along the line; besides, there are thousands of large trees on these lands that will bring from $15 to $35 per stick or tree, in Savannah market. These lands are also valuable for agricultural purposes—over 50 bushels per acre are frequently produced on the bay land. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and grapes, grow well—two hours on the rail road will land this fruit in Savannah, where it commands a good price, and sixty hours from there to New York, one of the best fruit markets in the world. Sea Island and Upland Cotton, do well.

15,928 acres of Land, lying in Bulloch county, consisting of sixteen tracts, thirteen of said tracts in one body, and bounded as follows: northwardly by lands of E. Beasly, D. Hendricks, T. Hendricks, J. Hendricks, T. Evans, and Mrs. Fench; westwardly by J. Hendricks, G. D. Mallard, M. Moore, and J. Dixon; South by L. Lanier, E. Wells, Hodges D. Brower, and M. Donaldson; eastwardly by the great Ogeechee river. Another tract, **503** acres, bounded northward and westward by M. Donaldson; south by Dr. Coleman, and east by the great Ogeechee river. Another of said tracts, **1,369** acres, bounded west by E. Allen; south by A. Akins; east by H. Lanier, and north by H. Lanier. Another tract of **285** acres, east by vacant land; southwest by vacant, and northwest by land of John Miller; also one tract in Scriven county, containing **585** acres, bounded northwardly by lands of S. Burk, Mrs. Barber, Dixon, and Burk; eastwardly by Burk and Thomas Burns; south and west by Thomas Burns and the great Ogeechee river; one-half mile from No. 6 C. R. R. Another tract, **125** acres, bounded southwardly and westwardly by Thomas Barber, and northwardly and eastwardly by Cooper's land. Another tract of **2,322** acres, bounded north by Lee and westwardly by Hollingsworth, Thompson and J. Cameron; east and northwardly by Evans, Cameron, Moore and Wood. Another tract, **220** acres, bounded southward and eastward by Wm. S. Moore; west by Lee, and north by Woods. All these lands are well watered.

About four or five hundred head of fine hogs will be sold also; about thirty head of mules and horses, wagons, carts, timber carriages, two or three sets of blacksmith's tools, one yoke of oxen, four or five cotton gins, and other plantation tools and implements, one east iron cane mill, and household and kitchen furniture.

TERMS.—All sums under five dollars, cash on delivery; personal property will be sold on twelve months credit, small notes, interest from date, with two approved securities; the real estate will be sold, one-fourth payable in three months, the balance in one and two years—all notes to bear interest from date, and be secured by mortgage on the land, and at least one or two good endorsers. Purchasers paying for titles.

Persons wishing information by letter, will please address JNO. CAMERON, at Ogeechee P. O., Scriven Co., Georgia.

Persons wishing to examine the lands are respectfully invited to call on John Cameron, at No. 5½ C. R. R., who will take pleasure in giving all the information required.

Persons wishing to purchase can find a map of these lands at the editors' office.

Additional time will be given to heavy purchasers.

JAMES YOUNG, Jun. }
JNO. CAMERON, } Adm'rs.

All the heirs being of age, titles undoubted.

☞ Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.

Oct. 27, 1859. 62*8t

NEW VOLUME—NEW STORY.
LIFE ILLUSTRATED:

A FIRST CLASS WEEKLY PICTORIAL FAMILY PAPER, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. A large, handsome quarto. Published weekly, at $2,00 a year, or $1,00 for half a year.

The new volume of Life Illustrated, commencing October 29, will contain a story from the pen of one of the best American writers, entitled

THE SCHOOL MASTER'S WOOING:
A Tale of New England,

Which we have no hesitation in promising our readers will be one of the best stories ever written for newspaper columns; and entertaining as has been the widely read and far-famed history of the *Minister's Wooing*, that of the Schoolmaster will be not less worthy of public attention.

Life Illustrated, the Phrenological Journal, and the Water Cure Journal, will be sent a year for $3,00.

FOWLER & WELLS, New York.

Oct. 28. 62*4t

Southern Plows, Corn Shellers, &c.
A. F. MAYHER & CO.,
No. 54 Vesey Street,
NEW-YORK CITY.

A. F. M. & CO., would respectfully inform Southern Merchants and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, that they are still manufacturing all kinds of both Steel and Iron Southern Plows, Plow Castings, Corn Shellers, Grain Cradles, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Store Trucks, Garden and Canal Barrows, Gin Gear Segment Castings, &c., &c., expressly for the Southern Trade. Also on hand, all kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machinery, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c., &c., which we sell at LOWER prices than any other house in the United States. We have a Descriptive Wholesale Priced Catalogue, which we will furnish on application by mail or otherwise. All Goods warranted to be as represented. A. F. MAYHER & CO.,

Send for our Price List. No. 54 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Successors to John Mayher & Co.
(Who established the business in 1820.)

Sept 3, 1859 46*3mpd

THE MOST USEFUL BOOK OF THE SEASON.
The Right Word in the Right Place:

A POCKET DICTIONARY of Synonyms, Technical Terms, Abbreviations, Foreign Phrases, etc., with a chapter on Punctuation and Proof Reading. This is an indispensable companion for every writer and speaker who would say exactly what he means, and neither more nor less, and say it in the best way. Price, post paid, **50 cents.** Just published by

FOWLER & WELLS, New York.

Oct. 28. 62*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1859.
Margaret Sessoms vs. Heirs at Law of Amos Sessoms.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Sessoms, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of the State, It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said Alexander Sessoms to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead or answer to said petition, or it will be heard ex parte, and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1859.

60*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

E. G. L. Barringer, S. H. Christian
VS.
MARY G. ANDREWS, and others.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that John T. Andrews is a non-resident of this State, it is hereby ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendant, John T. Andrews, to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, the last Monday in February 1860, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master ni Equity, at Office, October 8, 1859.

58*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

Guano! Guano!!
40,000 LBS. No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale by E. F MOORE.

Sept 12 48-

A GEM!
The New Style, Small.
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

A NEW STYLE of Colored Photographs that will last for ages—more beautiful than Oil Paintings—has been gotten up at Vanorsdell's Gallery, expressly to suit the wants of those who desire a small colored picture and who object to the oil portrait on account of its cost. It is offered to the public with entire confidence in its permanency, and at a price that will suit all.

Having just returned from the North with a new and complete set of instruments, where I spent five weeks in getting the newest improvements, I am able to say to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that I can give them all the different sizes and styles of Pictures that are gotten up North or South. Among my instruments is a Woodward's Solar Camera, which enables me to enlarge a life-size Photograph from the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype.

Persons having a small picture of a deceased friend, can have it retaken of any desired size, and colored in oil, India ink or water color, by sending to me, stating the color of hair and eyes. Prices for Colored Photographs, from small size to life, range from $10 to $50.

I have removed and enlarged my Gallery, (opposite the Marble Yard,) and my customers will find a pleasant reception room and an Operator determined to give satisfaction.

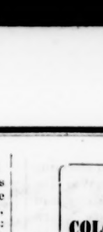
Sept. 19, 1859 50tf

Ambrotypes, Cameotypes, Melanotypes, Daguerreotypes, Vellographs, and in short all the different styles of Types that are taken, will be found at my Gallery.

The Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see specimens.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist and Proprietor.

Clothing! Clothing!!
A Fresh Supply for the Trade of 1859.



THE public are aware that I have been engaged in the manufacturing and selling of Gentlemen's Garments for 17 or 18 years, and with this long experience believe that I am as well calculated to make good selections, as any person or persons in this business.

My stock is all entirely new and adapted to the trade. My stock consists of No. 1 Dress Cloth Coats, Frock Coats (single and double breasted); Business Suits, consisting of Silk Mixtures, Harrison Cass., Rib Cass. and Union Cass., Fine Beaver, Felt Beaver; Seal Skin and Union Cass. Over-Coats; Felt Beaver Talmas—a new garment, never introduced before this season; Pants of all grades, ranging in price from $2 50 to $9 00; an extra lot of Velvet, Silk, Grenadine Silk, Cloth and Cassimere Vests; a large assortment of Youths' and Children's Clothing; Gentlemen's Shawls; Morning Gowns, Gentlemen's all-wool Under-Shirts; Railroad Rugs; Blankets; Hosiery; Suspenders; Napoleon-Ties; Cravats; Stocks; Gloves; Bindings; Purses.

☞ **Persons desirous of having** their suits made abroad, can call and leave their measures with me, and I will have them attended to immediately.

Call at the

"ONE PRICE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,"
A. J. WOODWARD,
Market Square,
2 Doors below S. J. Hinsdale.

Sept. 14 49-tf

Notice---Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of Likely Young NEGROES, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit.

Negroes wanted from this time till the 1st of March 1860, for the Mobile and New Orleans markets, for whom the highest prices will be paid.

EVERETT PETERSON.

Oct'r 13, 1859. 57-5m

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to buy

FIFTY LIKELY NEGROES,

for which he will pay

The Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such property to sell will find it to their interest to address me at Clinton, N. C.

A. S. C. POWELL.

July 26, 1859 35-6mpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept 10, 1859 48-1ypd

BEEF TONGUES can be found at
J. W. HORNE'S.

DRIED BEEF just received at
J. W. HORNE'S.

NO. 1 MACKEREL, best quality
J. W. HORNE'S.

NEW-Hulled Buckwheat, State Cheese and Scotch Herring. JAMES W. HORNE.

SELECTED Goshen Butter—a very fine article—for sale at retail or by 40 lb. Kegs, at
J. W. HORNE'S.

Nov 11. 66*3t

JARVIS & BAKER'S
ISLAND GUANO,
FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,
IMPORTED BY THE
AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New York.

THIS Guano is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar NATURAL combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to RESTORE to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present crop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This Guano feeds but does not STIMULATE to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with this Guano, apply to

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington,
Agents for the State of North Carolina.
WORTH & UTLEY,
Agents at Fayetteville.

Nov. 10, 1859 65-3mpd

A CARD.
GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments Solicited.** ☜

GEO. W. SPERLING.

Oct'r 11, 1859 57*tf

WHISKEY,
Brandy and Wine!

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do.,
Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring;)
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. W. SPERLING.

Oct 31 62*tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufacturers. For sale cheap.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Fire Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking-Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rivets. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, for sale cheap. G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles:
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
4 " Saddle Bags;
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE.

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS,—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SOAP! SOAP!

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS. new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap. G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging;
2000 Lbs. Rope.
For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels; Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 33 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff. G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.
BOOTS & SHOES

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.

Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.

12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.

Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.

GEO. W. SPERLING,
Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.

Nov'r 12, 1859 66*tf

Land for Sale.

HAVING purchased land in Alabama, I am anxious to sell, and will give a good bargain in my Plantation on Ashpole Swamp in Robeson County, joining the lands of Wiley Alford, John Purcell, and others, containing nearly one thousand acres, and as the land is nearly equally divided by said swamp, there might be two good settlements, and I would sell it that way if it would suit the purchasers. I deem it unnecessary to say anything about the quality of the land, as a purchaser would be certain to judge for himself.

MALCOM PURCELL.

Oct'r 6, 1859 56-*tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of this Institution will open on the 12th of JULY 1859, under the charge of DAN'L. STEWART, Jr., A. B., as Principal.

Board can be had either at the Steward's Hall or in the neighborhood at $8 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Laurinburgh, N. C.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, June 18. 25-tf

AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION FOR LADIES!
Number 14,
South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

BY last Steamer, I have rec'd a very fine and general assortment of Dry Goods, Mantles, Dress Trimmings, Embroidery Goods, Hosiery of all kinds, and a very extensive assortment of Hoop Skirts.

Ladies will please call without delay, and get good and cheap goods. GEORGE BRANDT.

At Number 16,
South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
For Gentlemen.

THE most complete stock of Over-Coats, fine Frock Dress and Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Under-Garments, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Socks, Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings ever brought to this market, and will be sold cheap and no mistake. GEORGE BRANDT.

Oct 29 62-

NEW STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are just receiving our new stock of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct'r 6, 1859 55-

J. K. KYLE

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
—ALSO—
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

All of which will be disposed of at low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Call and examine.

No. 34, Corner Hay and Donaldson Streets.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 22, 1859. 51tf

FALL, 1859!
JAMES KYLE,

IS now receiving his usual supply of Goods, among which are—

Rich Silks, Col'd and Black;
French Merinos and Delaines;
English Do. Do.;
Kid and Net Gloves, assorted;
Bed and Negro Blankets;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10;
Ready-Made Clothing;
Boots and Shoes;

With a very large assortment of other Goods. All of which were purchased by the package at the lowest price.

Those purchasing will please call and look at the Goods and prices.

Sept. 13, 1859. 49tf

Herring! Herring!!

100 BBLS. No. 1 Split and Bulk Herring:
100 Bales EXTRA HAY;
50 " RICE STRAW;
20 Boxes ADAMANTINE CANDLES;
40 " BAR SOAP;
25 Barrels M. VASSAR & CO'S ALE;
20 " WHISKEY, some very fine, viz: Old "Dew Drop" (5 years old,) Family, Magnolia, Reserve, Excelsior;
6 Packages FRENCH BRANDY;
1 Cask CATAWBA BRANDY, on Consignment from a gentleman connected with a Bank in the city of N. Y.; will be sold on account of consignee.

☞ The above are just rec'd and will be sold low by

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

July 11, 1859 31-

Persons in Want

OF PURE and splendid flavored old Whiskey can be furnished by us with Old Dew-Drop, Magnolia, Family, Excelsior and Reserve brands, all of which we warrant as represented or no sale.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

P. S. We have other common brands of Whiskey, but none of the "long range," such as Coffin, Rifle, Monumental, Blue Ruin.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

July 6 29tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1859. 56-tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL, White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Whiskey and Brandy.

110 BBLS. Pure Corn Whiskey;
25 " Apple Brandy;
20 " N. E. Rum;
20 " American Brandy;
15 " Old Rye Whiskey.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Sept 12 48-

Clothing! Clothing!!

WE are just receiving, and now opening, our Fall and Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of

Fine Coats of the best make,

and also Coats and Pants suitable for Laborers; which we warrant to sell cheaper than anybody else in our line of trade. We have also a fine assortment of Linen and Marseilles SHIRTS; Flannel and Cotton DRAWERS and U. SHIRTS; NECK-TIES; NECK-STOCKS; POCKET BOOKS, &c., &c.

GREENTREE & BARNUM.

Those who are indebted to us, will find it to their advantage to pay up by the first of October next.

G. & BARNUM.

Two Doors below the Carolinian Office.

Sept. 9. 48*3m

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, for new Certificates for two shares of the stock of said Bank, standing in the name of Donald McInnish, in lieu of the originals, dated 3d Aug. 1857, and numbered 973 and 974. JOHN McRAE,

Ex'r of Duncan McRae,
who was Ex'r of Donald McInnish.

Fayetteville, Sept 15 50*3m

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE.
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 63tf

Cotton Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a Plantation in Marlboro' District, situated nine miles from Bennettsville, two and a half from Pee Dee River, seven from Railroad and two from the Mineral Springs. The Tract contains

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES,

with 150 under cultivation. The Buildings are all good. A NEW DWELLING HOUSE, with six rooms—two place in each room, passage through the house, two piazzas, one in front and one in the rear. My land will compare favorably with any in the District. I have sixty acres of Bog land cleared, that will make thirty bushels corn per acre. The place is cultivated this year by James Peterkin. He will show any one who wishes to look over the land. My only object for selling is I have moved West.

Terms easy. Address me at Bennettsville, S. C., until 1st September, after that time at Selma, Ala.

GEORGE PETERKIN.

Aug. 4 tf

700 Acres Land for Sale

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, containing Seven Hundred Acres, lying on the old Stage road leading from Fayetteville to Camden 25 miles South-west from the former place, adjoining the lands of H. McNeill, G. W. McPhatter and others, and known as the "Bethel Place." The land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c., and is susceptible of being made a very valuable place. It also offers rare inducements to Turpentine getters. There is on the premises a Grist Mill and Corn and Cob Crusher, which has been recently repaired, and is in good running order on a very good stream and some other improvements. Further information can be had by addressing the subscriber at Gillespolis, N. C., or to McPhaul who resides on the premises.

JAMES McEACHIN

Oct'r 18, 1859 60*3m

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two Tracts of Land one in the upper end of Marion District, S. C., (on which he now resides,) lying on both sides of Little Pee Dee River, at McInnis' Bridge, containing 600 acres, with a comfortable Dwelling and all out-houses, nearly all new. The other near Alfordsville, in Robeson county, N. C., containing 800 acres. For further information call on or address me at McInnis' Bridge, Marion Dist., S. C.

PAISLEY ALFORD.

Nov 2 64*3t

T. M. SMITH. JOHN McLAURIN

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*tf

FALL STOCK---1859.
GOLDSTON & FULLER

ARE now receiving direct from New York a large and desirable Stock for the ensuing Fall and Winter Trade,—consisting of

Groceries, Hardware & Hollow-ware, Saddlery, Boots & Shoes. Cotton Bagging and Rope.

Many other goods, not necessary to mention. All of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, either for cash or to prompt paying customers on usual time.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON. A. W. FULLER.

☞ Hay Street, Next Door to H. & E. J. Lilly.

Aug. 24, 1859 48-1m*3m

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for